The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

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FOR THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

HINTS TO SABBATH SCHOOL TEACHERS.

A few words to the late teacher, who perhaps finds his class assembled on his arrival. You do not realize the great value of promptness and you place a bad example before your school and especially the class assigned you.

If you are a conscientious teacher (as you should be) your feelings are in no fit condition to impart instruction, for you will certainly feel condemned for remissness in duty.

You should not forget that immortal souls are intrusted to your guidance and instruction, and that it is expected through your instrumentality they are to be saved from sin; hence the least delay in so solemn a duty will render you fearfully accountable.

Though it may seem a small matter to you, as a teacher, to be late at school, yet you should remember, that if it be an offense at all it is as much so as can be, for the Holy Word of God which you are commissioned to teach makes no distinction between the guilt of great and small offences.

To teach your pupils by example you can be late with impunity, and at the same time to teach them by precept the duty and importance of promptness is to put falsehood before them what you do and what you say; hence if you act as a tardy teacher in any of your duties, you should at the least be consistent enough to justify your actions by your words; this you cannot conscientiously do as long as you are negligent in attendance to the demands of your class; therefore there is no alternative left you—you should be at your post punctually and regularly. An accidental circumstance may once in a great while prevent a prompt attendance to your class. But are not what you generally call accidental hindrances the result of your own neglect to prepare yourself beforehand to be at school in time.

You will not deny that your whole soul should be in the work; if so you will use foresight enough in the management of your other duties to afford you ample time at your disposal. Hence your remissness argues that your devotion to the work is insincere.

But perhaps you are one of those unfortunate individuals who think their cases exceptional; we mean one of those who never have as much time as other folks; you've "so much to do that must be done." Perhaps in this you are right, but before being too profuse with your expenses we would urge you to examine the management of your affairs and see if what you term unavoidable hindrances to the performance of this important duty are not the legitimate results of your neglect or ill-devised plans. Besides, one other consideration ought to be kept in view, viz: that if you are really in earnest and you faithfully rely upon the Great Giver of all gifts, he is sure to grant you time to attend to this work of most noble importance. With these views, we think the want of time is among the most paltry excuses you can render.

J. C. HOLDER,
Feb. 13th, 1873. *Annandale, N. J.*

Select Miscellany.

THE NORTHFLEET HORROR.

Thrilling Particulars of the Dreadful Crime—Three Hundred Emigrants Engulfed—Heroism of the Ship's Captain—Statements of Survivors—Interesting Incidents.

[From the London Times, January 24.]

On Wednesday night, shortly after 11 o'clock, an appalling catastrophe occurred in the Channel, a few miles from Dover. The Northfleet, an emigrant ship, was run down, while at anchor, by a foreign steamer, and more than 300 lives were lost. The atmosphere at the time was tolerably clear, with stars visible, but the weather looked threatening, and as a dead-head wind was blowing several outward bound ships had brought up for the evening in this part of the Channel. The Northfleet was a fine old ship of 940 tons, built some twenty years ago at a cost of £20,000. She was lately chartered by the firm of Edwin Clark, Punchard & Co, of Victoria street, S. W., contractors for the Tasmania Main Line Company, to convey 350 railway laborers, with a certain number of women and children (under twelve years of age), to Hobart Town. The Northfleet left the East India Docks on Friday, the 17th inst., with her full complement of passengers, the officers and crew adding about forty souls, and completing a living freight of about 400 persons. There were not more than 150 tons of cargo on board, and these were chiefly iron rails and railway material, all of which was stowed in the lower hold, the entire range of the ship between decks having been fitted up for passengers.

THE SHIP'S COMMANDER.

Almost at the moment of the ship's leaving the docks her commander during the last five years, Captain Oates, was stopped by a treasury warrant or subpœna to attend the forthcoming Tichborne trial. The vessel was quite ready to sail when the treasury warrant was served, and Messrs. Paton having perfect confidence in Capt. Oates' [illegible] officer, [illegible]es, gave the command of the ship [illegible], and allowed him to take on board with him the lady to whom he had been married about a month ago, and who is among the few saved. After leaving Gravesend the Northfleet encountered the full force of last week's stormy weather, and Captain Knowles felt it prudent to anchor under the North Foreland, where she remained until Tuesday. On Tuesday, the weather having slightly moderated, the Northfleet weighed anchor, and sailed down the Channel, and was reported at Lloyd's as having passed Deal "all well." On Wednesday she came to an anchorage at sunset off Dungeness, about two miles from shore, in eleven fathoms of water, and almost opposite Coast-guard Station.

THE COLLISION.

About 10 o'clock, p. m., the ship was taut and comfortable for the night. Almost all the passengers had turned in, and none but the usual officers and men of the watch were on deck. Just as the bells were striking the half hour after 10 the watch observed a large steamer outward bound in dangerous proximity, coming down directly toward them. She appeared to be going at full speed, and the frantic shouts of the watch, who called upon her to alter their course, aroused Captain Knowles, who was on the after deck a moment before the steamer came broadside to the Northfleet striking her almost amidships, making a clean break in her timbers beneath the water line, and actually crushing the massive timbers traversing the main deck. The shock is described by the survivors to have been like the concussion of a very powerful cannon, and one of the strangest features of the catastrophe is that immediately after the collision the steamer cleared the ship, and before more than a very few of the terrified passengers could reach the deck she was altogether out of sight. Most of the passengers were awakened by the shock, and a fearful panic ensued.

CAPT. KNOWLES' GALLANTRY.

Capt. Knowles was on deck immediately and acted with a calmness, promptitude and decision that will cover his memory with honor. Notwithstanding the cries of alarm that were raised on board the emigrant ship, the steamer passed on her way without offering the slightest assistance. Capt. Knowles immediately ordered rockets to be sent up and other signals of distress to be made, and in the meantime directed the boats to be launched, giving immediate orders that the women and children should be first secured.—There was a disposition to set these orders at defiance, and on some of the crew crowding to the davits with a view of effecting their own safety, he drew a revolver and declared he would shoot the first man who attempted to save himself before the women were cared for. Most of the crowd seemed to understand that the captain was not to be trifled with, but one man refused to obey the order, and the captain discharged the revolver. The bullet entered the man's leg just above the knee. Meantime the pumps were set to work, but with little or no effect, the water pouring in through the openings occasioned by the collision.

A SCENE OF HORROR.

The survivors describe the scene as heart rending. Many of the passengers were in their night dresses, others had upon them only such scanty clothing as they could secure on quitting their berths. Children were screaming for their parents and parents searching in vain for their children, while husbands and wives were hopelessly separated. The horror was increased by the darkness of the night. The Captain's wife was placed with other women in the longboat, under the charge of the boatswain, but the tackle being so suddenly set adrift, the boat was stove in. By this time the City of London steam tug had reached the spot having perceived the signals of distress, and succeeded in rescuing nearly the whole of the occupants of the boat as well as several others of the passengers and crew, the number saved by the tug being thirty-four. She remained cruising about the spot till early yesterday morning, picking up such of the passengers as could get clear of the wreck, and in the hope of rendering assistance to those who had floated on fragments of the ship after she settled down. The Kingstown lugger Mary also rendered good service. She was likewise attracted by the signals of distress, and succeeded in picking up thirty passengers. The London pilot cutter, No. 3, and the Princess, stationed at Dover, also got to the spot and succeeded in rescuing twenty-one, ten of them from the rigging. The total number thus rescued was eighty-five.

THE CAPTAIN GOES DOWN WITH HIS SHIP.

The pilot in charge was named George Brack; he was below at the time of the collision, and gained the deck simultaneously with the Captain, of whose conduct he speaks in the highest terms. He describes him as displaying the utmost coolness and presence of mind, and evincing every anxiety for the succor of those least able to save themselves. The ship went down in about three quarters of an hour after she was struck, the captain remaining at his post till she sank. One of the survivors states that he was standing close to him when she went down; the former managed to lay hold of some floating substance, and was bore to surface. The captain, however, was not again seen. The pilot and ten others had taken to the mizzentopmast from which they were finally rescued.

A SAD PARTING.

John Brown, a navvy, describes the scene attending the launching of the second life boat, in which the captain's wife escaped.

Saw the captain's wife put into it by the boatswain. After the captain's wife was safely in, a male passenger jumped into the boat. The captain seeing him do this, fired at him, and the bullet struck the man in the leg, disabling him so that he could not come out. He fell into the bottom of the boat, which ultimately brought him ashore. Immediately after this another man pitched his wife into the boat, and then threw in a little girl. The captain, who was close by and speaking to his wife, did not attempt to get into the boat and save himself. He merely said to his wife, "Good-bye my darling; I shall never see you any more." The captain spoke these words with great calmness, as if the leave-taking were of any ordinary character. The lady, who was greatly distressed, replied, "Good-bye, my dear." That was all I heard.

SWIMMING FOR LIFE.

Almost as soon as the words were spoken and instantly after the boat had cleared away, the Northfleet plumped down. The captain, pilot, and I were standing near together, and we all got into the water at the same time. I sank twice. I did not hear the captain say a single word after wishing his wife good-bye. The pilot sang out that all hands who wanted to save themselves had better run up the masts, so they would be above the water. As I am able to swim, I thought I had better trust myself to the water, and I therefore did not go up the mast. When I arose the second time I struck out and swam toward the shore. I swam about two or three miles. The second lifeboat came somewhere near me, but I got to another vessel, and was taken on board. Some of the men advised me to undress and warm myself, and I was actually on board ten minutes or a quarter of an hour before the second boat came, so that I really swam faster than the boat was rowed. The crew of the ill-fated ship did their best to assist in putting the captain's wife in the second boat. They stood around and prevented the passengers from getting forward. The captain said to the boatswain: "Take care of her, and if she goes, go with her;" and the boatswain replied, "I'll take care of her, sir; and if she dies, I'll die with her."

A father and two of his sons met together in the water. The elder son faintly said, "Let me kiss you, father for the last time, we all shall be drowned." Both sons eventually kissed their parent, and were then washed away.

TWO ROMANTIC STORIES.

A very romantic affair, in which two wealthy American ladies are the chief actors, is exciting great interest among aristocratic circles in the capital of Denmark. One of the ladies is a native of Boston, and the other of St. Louis, and they are relatives. The Boston lady was named Miss Alma Lee, but about fifteen years ago she married Prince Frederick, of Schleswig-Holstein, an impecunious sprig of royalty, who found her heavy jointure a very convenient means of replenishing his empty coffers. After a rather infelicitous married life of seven or eight years the princess found herself a widow, without any recognition of her rank. During his lifetime Prince Frederick had done all in his power to obtain this recognition for her, but without success: and at St. Petersburg and Berlin both he and she were actually snubbed by the royal families and nobility; and even at the court of Louis Napoleon the couple were not received with the honors due the Prince's rank.

After failing in every other place they finally settled in Vienna, where the Emperor Francis Joseph conferred on the lady the title of countess, which, however, was far from satisfying her ambitious aspirations. After the death of her husband she determined to use her own efforts in accomplishing her recognition, which her husband had failed in obtaining for her; but for several years she was unable to make any encouraging progress. She travelled everywhere through Europe, always calling herself "Her Highness, the Princess Dowager of Schleswig-Holstein," and, in consequence of Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Augustenburg having married a daughter of Queen Victoria, she claimed relationship to the royal family of England. In London, however, the Queen refused her recognition, and she went to Paris where she lived in an elegant villa on the Chaussee d'Antin.

At Paris she was joined by her cousin, Miss Agnes Bertholleaux, a young, beautiful and rich daughter of a wealthy St. Louis merchant. Although the Princess was nearly forty years of age, she was still of a commanding and prepossessing appearance, and her cousin being accomplished as well as beautiful, and the two exercising a lavish hospitality, the villa where they resided became the rendezvous of many prominent Parisians. From this point the Princess sent repeated letters to the King of Denmark, demanding that her name should be incorporated in the official of the members of the royal family. Receiving no answer to these letters, the Boston lady and her St Louis cousin went in July last to Copenhagen, where they lived in the same elegant style as in Paris. The "Princess" engaged the services of several distinguished lawyers, and threatened the King with a lawsuit. King Christain IX. however, remained obstinate, probably, because he has been so successful in putting some of his daughters on royal and imperial thrones and hopes to do as well for the rest of them, so that he has no use for relatives descending from simple Boston commoners. The matter is now before the Danish Supreme Court, but it is doubtful if a decision will be reached in many months.

Whilst the Princess was devoting herself to obtaining official recognition of her title, her beautiful cousin was pursuing courses of her own, one of which seems likely to terminate very disasterously to her, pecuniarily. Among the many admirers attracted by her wealth, beauty and vivacity was a Count Danzan, a young nobleman of Scotch descent, but of very limited means. Miss Bertholleaux appeared to show him great favor, and was frequently escorted by him in public—a circumstance having far greater significance in Europe than in America. Suddenly a coldness sprang up between them, and in a few days the aristocratic circles of Copenhagen were startled by the Count commencing suit against her for breach of promise. In his complaint, he set forth that she had consented to marry him, and had allowed him to place an engagement ring on her finger, but that when he asked her to name the day for the marriage, she laughed in his face, and not only flatly refused to marry him, but when he expressed indignation at her treatment, she ordered him out of her presence.

In Europe the money consideration cuts a large figure in marriage contracts; and under the laws of Denmark, if the Count succeeds in establishing his engagement with Miss Bertholleaux, he will be able to relieve her of the charge of at least half of her fortune. If the lady has been merely amusing herself by indulging in the excitement of a flirtation she will probably pay pretty dearly for her fun; but as there are generally two sides to a question, perhaps she may be able to show good grounds for her apparently eccentric behavior, and thus escape any greater penalty than an unenviable notoriety.—*St. Louis Republican.*

King Ferdinand, of Portugal, who abdicated a few years ago, visited Paris, in 1869, and there found a good looking actress who suited his tastes admirably. They were married with considerable pomp at Lisbon, and the actress, although she is no reigning queen is treated by her royal relatives with all the respect due to her husband's royal rank; and she is addressed as "my sister," by Queen Maria Pia, the daughter of Victor Emanuel, and as "her Majesty" by her attendants and servants. The lady, it seems, is a Yankee by birth, and has seen a great deal of the ups and downs of life. She was born in 1840, according to an account, "In Boston, where her father was a poor German shoemaker, and she has many acquaintances in New York. Her name, previous to her marriage, was Eliza Hensler. She attended the public schools of her native city until she was fourteen years of age. She was then a beautiful, rosy-cheeked girl, with large blue eyes and a wealth of golden ringlets. Moreover, she possessed a very fine voice, and an operatic manager who heard her sing at a school examination prevailed her father to let him send her to a renowned music teacher and have her prepared for the stage. The old man joyfully consented. Young Eliza proved a very excellent pupil, and two years afterward she made her *debut* in New York, at the Academy of Music, in Arditi's opera, 'The Spy.' Although Mme. Lagrange sang in the same piece, Miss Hensler achieved a decided success, and was engaged for the season. Her brother or cousin who had enabled her to appear at the Academy of Music, was at that time leader of the chorus, and remained in that position for several years afterward. In 1858 Mis Hensler returned to Boston, and appeared there on the stage with decided success. She then went to Paris to study her profession more thoroughly under Arber and Thomas, and sang repeatedly at the grand opera, without however, meeting with much encouragement. She was glad to accept an engagement at the royal opera of Lisbon, where she sang for several years, and became a great favorite of the public. It was there, already, perhaps, that King Ferdinand became acquainted with and enamored of her; but the King's first wife was then alive, and it was not until after her death that he made advances to Miss Eliza Hensler, who had meanwhile returned to Paris, where she made a somewhat precarious living by giving music lessons, a severe cold having greatly impaired the beauty and strength of her voice. Her royal husband is said to be exceedingly fond of his Boston wife. They have two children, and their happiness is much commented upon in Lisbon, where it is well known that the present King does not live on the best of terms with his high-born Italian consort."

[BY REQUEST.]

MATERNAL AUTHORITY.

BY A PARENT.

Never think that your child is too young to be taught to obey.

We are ingenious in framing excuses for neglecting our duty with our children. At one time they are too young; again they are too unwell. Some parents always find an excuse of one kind or another, for letting their children have their own way.

A child may at a very early age be taught obedience. We can easily teach a kitten, or a little dog, that it must not touch the meat which is placed before the fire, that it must leave the room when ordered, and a thousand other acts of ready obedience.

A Frenchman has recenly collected a large number of canary birds for a show. He has taught them such implicit obedience to his voice, as to march them in platoons across the room, and direct them to the ready performance of many simple manœuvers. Now, can it be admitted that a child, fifteen months or two years of age, is inferior in understanding to a canary bird?

And must the excuse be made for such a child, that he does not know enough to be taught obedience?

A very judicious mother, who has brought up a large family of children, all of whom are now in situations of respectability and usefulness, remarked that it was her practice to obey her children for the first year of their life, but ever after she expected them to obey her. She, of course, did not mean by the remark that the moment the child was one year of age a sudden and total change took place in her management. During the early months of its infancy, she considered it to be her duty to do everything in her power to make the child comfortable and happy. She would endeavor to anticipate all its wants. She would be obedient to the wishes of the child; but by the time the child was one year of age, she considered it old enough to be brought under salutary regulations of a well disciplined family.

We are aware that many parents will say that this is altogether too early a period to commence the government of a child; and others, equally numerous, perhaps, will say that it is too late—that a beginning should be made at a much earlier period.

In fact, the principle which really ought to guide, in such a case, is this—that the authority of a mother, ought to be established over the child as soon as it is able to understand a command or prohibition expressed by looks and gestures. This is at a much earlier period than most parents imagine. Let the mother who doubts it try the experiment, and see how easily she can teach her child that he must not touch the tongs or poker; or that, when sitting in her lap at the table, he must not touch the cups or saucers. A child may be taught obedience in such things then as well as at any period of its life. And how much trouble does a mother save herself by having her child thus early taught to obey. How much pain and sorrow does she save her child by accustoming it, in its most tender years, to habits of prompt obedience.

Guard against too much severity. By pursuing a steady course of efficient government, severity will very seldom be found necessary. It, when punishment is inflicted, it is done with composure and solemnity, occasions for punishment will be very unfrequent. Let a mother ever be affectionate and mild with her children. Let her sympathize with them in their little sports. Let her gain their confidence by her assiduous efforts to make them happy. And let her feel, when they have done wrong, not irritated, but sad; and punish them in sorrow, not in anger.

Fear is a useful and necessary principle in family government. But it is ruinous to the disposition of a child to control him exclusively by this motive. How unhappy must be that family where the parent always sits with a face deformed with scowls, and where the voice is always heard in tones of severity and command. Such parents we do see. Their children fear them. They are always under restraint in their presence, and home becomes to them an irksome prison, instead of the happy retreat of peace and joy. But where the mother greets her children with smiles, and rewards their efforts to please her with caresses, and addresses them in tones of mildness and affection, she is touching those chords in the human heart which vibrate in sweet harmony; she is calling into action the noblest and best principles of our nature. And thus does she prepare the way for every painful act of discipline to come with effectual power upon the heart. The children know that she does not love to punish.

In all cases in which it can be done, children should thus be governed by kindness. But when kindness fails, and disobedience ensues, let not the mother hesitate for a moment to fall back upon her last resort, and punish as severely as necessary. A few such cases will teach almost any child how much better it is to be obedient than disobedient.

By being thus consistent and decided in government, and commencing with the infancy of each child, great severity may be avoided.

And it is never proper for a parent to be harsh and unfeeling and forbidding in her intercourse with her children. The most efficient family government may be entirely administered by affection, if it be distinctly understood that disobedience cannot pass unpunished. We cannot but pity those unhappy children who dare not come to their parents in confidence and love, who are continually fearing stern looks and harsh words, and who are consequently ever desirous to get away from home, that they may enjoy themselves.

Every effort should be made to make home the most desirable [illegible] around it associations of [illegible] to form in the mind of [illegible] an attachment for peaceful and pure enjoyments. This will most strongly fortify his mind against vice. And when he leaves the paternal roof, he will ever look back, with fond recollections to its joys, and with gratitude to those who made it the abode of so much happiness. In future years, too, when your children become the heads of families, they will transmit to their children the principles which you have implanted. Thus may the influence of your instructions extend to thousands yet unborn.

How little do we think of the tremendous responsibilities which are resting upon us, and of the wide influence, either for good or for evil, which we are exerting! We are setting in operation a train of causes which will go down through all coming time. Long after we have gone to our eternal home our words and our actions will be aiding in the formation of character. We cannot then arrest the causes which our lives have set in progress, and they will go on elevating immortals to virtue and to heaven, or urging them onward in passion, and sin, and woe.

Iron.

England is a great country, more in view of her mineral wealth than from any other cause. There are there 673 furnaces, producing 6,000,000 tons of pig iron per annum, secured from 17,000,000 tons of ore. And while this is true, the United Kingdom builds more iron ships than all the world besides. The little isle is alike the grand centre of commerce and manufactures. Her success in both is indeed wonderful, in all that belongs to coal and iron—though both productions are now checked, in consequence of the strikes among the miners, particularly in Wales. Within a year prices have nearly doubled, partly because of the demand, and partly because of the increased scarcity of the grades of ore. But vast as are the fields of ore and coal still left in Great Britain, the amount, we think, is small compared with the single State of Missouri, where iron, coal, lead and zinc are as nearly inexhaustible as possible. The famous great Iron Mountain in Missouri, if nothing else, would prove this to be true. If not more than one-tenth of this mountain is solid ore above the valley, that one-tenth—say about fifty acres (228 feet high)—contains cubic feet enough to astonish the world.—Multiply them by 400, to ascertain the number of pounds in these cubes, and divide by 2,240 to reduce them to tons, and the true result may be worked out. The furnaces average 67 per cent. from the use of this ore, it being all uniform, and not like the Lake Superior specular of three grades. It is the best known ore in the world for the production of Bessemer steel, and with the exception of the first-class Lake Superior specular, and that of North Carolina, none of the ores of the United States equal it in adaption to this use. As a special steel ore it really ranks too high to be used in any other way. England is suffering for such ore, while Germany and Belgium need it badly. Our railroad system imperatively demands a rail which shall last longer, and be free from defects of even the best American wrought-iron rails. The annual production of iron by the world is thirteen millions of tons. The consumption demand more than this quantity and the demand will increase rapidly from the natural growth of civilized nations. With the condition of coal, the scarcity of [illegible] and demand for labor, the markets are firm, and tend to high rates. Continental Europe, it is known, imports more than she exports.

The coal, lead and zinc capacities of Missouri are hardly second to her iron mines, and of lead over 20,000,000 pounds of pig metal were taken from the mines there last year, and only 8,000,000 from all other parts of the country. Such magnificent wealth in a single State, while it makes Missouri great as a State, also adds vastly to the wealth of the country. According to a recent address of Henry T. Blow, the iron capacity of Missouri alone is equal to $80,000,000 per annum.—*New York Express.*

WOLF HUNTING IN RUSSIA.

A Vivid Account of Hunting Adventures in Russia—the Exciting Race—the Battle with the Wolves.

A correspondent of the London *Morning Post* gives a lively account of wolf-hunting, which is one of the favorite sports in those parts of Russia where the animals have not disappeared before advancing civilization.

At some abnormal hour between night and morning you are aroused by a vigorous shake and a hoarse admonition to "tumble up, and look sharp about it, for there's no time to lose." You make a hasty toilet, and sallying forth, see in front of your hut, in the dim light of the coming dawn, a huge, dark, shapeless mass, which, as your eyes get used to the darkness, assumes the form of a broad, heavy, three-horse sledge with very high sides, not unlike an enormous washing tub, around which flit three or four spectral figures with lanterns, the fitful glare making their grim, bearded faces looks grimmer and less human than ever. Guns, ammunition, haversacks, &c., are stowed away in the bottom of the conveyance, and last but not least, a young pig, protesting against his abduction with a loudness and fluency that would do honor to a Hyde Park meeting.

All being now ready, the hunters squeeze themselves into their places, the driver shakes his reins with a wild whoop, and away we go into the darkness. Mile after mile of the frozen waste goes by like a dream, till at length the spectral shadows of the forest begin to gather around us, and the squeals of our unlucky pig (whose ears one of the party is now pinching vigorously) begin to be answered by another sound, which no one has yet heard it will easily forget. Not the long melancholy howl wherewith a supperless wolf may be heard bemoaning himself on the outskirts of our village any night in the week, but the quick, snarling cry of one who sees his food coming and wishes to hasten it. And there they come at last, the gaunt, wary, slouching fellows, with their bushy tails, and flat, narrow heads, and yellow, thievish, murderous eyes. Crack! the foremost of the pack rolls over on his side, convulsively; but the rest [illegible] heeding. Crack! crack! and two more fall dead, blotting the snow with a spot of dull crimson. Some of the boldest [illegible] to leap over its projecting [illegible] pound their heads with the [illegible] of our pieces, and chop their [illegible] with hatchets, and slash them across the eyes with hunting-knives, but two thirds most of our party [illegible] blazing away over our shoulders as fast as they can load. And so for a long time the running fight goes fiercely on, making altogether a very striking tableaux.

But "the pace is too stiff to last" as our leader remarks with a knowing grin. A run at full speed through the deep snow tries even a full-grown wolf too severely to be continued beyond a certain time, and in the face of a stout resistance the beast's inherent cowardice is sure to come to the surface sooner or later. Already three or four gaunt, shaggy veterans, who have probably had a good supper overnight, began to hang back as if doubting the wisdom of risking their lives for a hypothetical breakfast. The speed of the rest slackens by degrees, and at length the whole pack drop off as if by tacit agreement, leaving us to pursue our way unmolested. As we emerge again upon the open plain, across which the first beams of the rising sun are just beginning to fall, we see the last of our grim followers slinking like a belated spectre into the gloomy shadows of the forest which we have quitted.

New Year's Day, according to the Chinese calendar, comes off on the 28th of January, and the Celestials of San Francisco celebrated it after their own fashion.—The wealthy traders walked about attired in long silk gowns, and the women had their hair dressed in the most gorgeous style. The Chinese stores and restaurants on Dupont and Sacramento streets were visited by many American ladies and gentlemen, to whom delicacies were politely offered. Business was entirely suspended, and the time devoted to merry making. The next day was sacred to dinner parties, and, it is intimated, to a regular debauch of opion-smoking.

Newspapers.—There is one newspaper to every six thousand inhabitants in the United States and Switzerland; in England 1 to 24,000; in Belgium 1 to 26,000; in Germany, Norway and Holland 1 to 8,000; in France 1 to 22,000. In Italy, Spain, Portugal and Austria, the number of newspapers is small.

The Board of Education in California cannot change the school-books oftener than once in four years. This is wise. The frequent changes of text-books is not only expensive, but it is a great obstacle in the way of successful teaching.

Rev. C. M. Payne, of Lexington, N. C., has been called to Leesburg Va., Presbyterian Church.

Salisbury has letter boxes at different places in the town, proving of great convenience to the citizens of that town.

Asheville is two thousand two hundred and thirteen feet above the level of the sea, says the *Expositor.*

Davidson College has one hundred and eight students in the regular classes.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1873.

Tobacco.

We believe tobacco is generally conceded to be the "money crop" in this section of country; but the idea seems to be prevalent that the cultivation of it exhausts the soil to a greater extent than any other crop. While we would by no means advise our farmers to cultivate less grain, we think a few acres in tobacco, every year, would be found very advantageous to a tax-ridden people, especially if, as we have heard it remarked several times, latterly, it is not a greater exhauster of the soil, with prudent management, than most other crops.

The Danville *Times* says: "It is not true that tobacco exhausts the soil to a greater extent than corn, wheat or oats. A field of the richest soil will be impoverished by repeated crops of the same kind, without manure, whether it be of tobacco or corn or any other crop. It is a fact well attested by the experience of our farmers that every other crop grows finely after tobacco. The cultivation of tobacco is the very best preparation of the land for wheat, oats and indeed all the cereals. A great deal of the soil of Virginia and North Carolina has been rendered sterile by growing tobacco from year to year without a rotation of crops and without manure; but this would have happened if the same policy had been pursued with regard to any other crop.

The cultivation of our staple is not in the way of the improvement of our lands. Let tobacco be followed by wheat and clover, and, instead of becoming poorer, the soil will be enriched. No country produces clover to greater perfection than ours. It can be made a great regenerator of our worn out lands. Let no one take up the impression that he cannot make tobacco and, at the same time, improve his land."

THE CREDIT MOBILIER SCANDAL.—The Wilmington *Journal* gives, in a nutshell, the following as the result of the Credit Mobilier affair reported by the committee appointed to investigate the matter: "Ames is recommended to expulsion for bribing the members of Congress, and Brooks for being bribed. The various other parties to be "excused" on the plea of supposed innocence in taking stock at a merely nominal sum and receiving nearly one hundred per cent dividend on the same even before they had paid for it!"

The Richmond *Dispatch* thinks "the upshot of the matter will probably be that the report of the committee will be amended, and nobody will be expelled except perhaps Ames, who has rendered himself odious to all hands by telling tales out of school."

A few days will solve the matter.

The Constitutional Amendments.

There is nothing before the Legislature of more vital importance to the people than the passage of the Constitutional Amendments passed at the last session by the proper constitutional majority. Several of the proposed amendments have passed this session, but others have not, and we fear they will not. Some of them will not pass because the *Radicals* won't vote for them on *party grounds*—others won't pass, because gentlemen who *ought to be in their seats*, when the votes are taken are absent—some about one thing, and some another.

Now this is wrong, and the people ought to know who is absent when such important votes are taken, and such negligent gentlemen ought to be held to account by their constituents, whether they be Democrats or Radicals.

Indeed, when a gentleman agrees with the people to come to the Legislature, he agrees to attend to their business faithfully and all the time, accordingly as the Constitution charges him. Then how can he quit his seat and go home or elsewhere about his private business or pleasures? We cannot see or understand. We know that the custom is pleaded in excuse, but the custom is essentially wrong and ought to be abandoned.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

We have received the March number of Harper's Monthly. Its pages are filled with excellent articles, many of which are illustrated in the usual unexceptionable style. "Life on board of a man of War" gives a "land-lubber" a good idea of a "life on the ocean wave." "Along the Elbe" is highly interesting. "Our debt to Cadmus" contains valuable information.—All the articles are as readable as usual. Harper & Brother, Franklin Square, New York. $4 00 a year.

DEATH OF A GOOD MAN.—We regret to learn that Col. Wm. Bingham of Mebaneville, N. C., died in Savannah on the 20th inst., on his way home from Florida where he had been spending the winter for his health. He was a good man and one of the best School Teachers in the country.

LAYING OFF HOMESTEADS.—The abuses too frequently practiced under the Homestead and Exemption laws is becoming so very apparent, that it is strongly hinted that in certain counties Grand Juries will be called on to consider complaints of this character. The Salisbury *Watchman* intimates that it is not at all improbable that the Grand Jury of Rowan County will have business of that nature to attend to. If proceedings of that kind are commenced we would not be surprised if Grand Juries generally in this State would be full of business.

OLIVER OPTIC greets us brimful of highly interesting Tales and short articles of unusual merit. Our Boys and Girls should cultivate its acquaintance more generally.

N. C. State Debt.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of North Carolina bondholders yesterday a committee was appointed to institute legal proceedings to secure the payment of interest on bonds.—*Telegraphic Dispatch.*

Yes, while combinations are being formed to get a heavy tax imposed on the people of North Carolina to pay the swindling Bonds issued by a swindling Legislature, the present Conservative Legislature refuse or neglect to declare what is our honest State debt and how it shall be settled. The present Legislature should not attempt to shun responsibility. Instead of devoting days and weeks to chartering little local corporations and discussing matters of no general public importance, it should do something to put forever at rest the matter of our State debt. Hereafter it might happen that we may fall into the hands of a negro-radical Legislature, and then look out for the way in which the non-tax-paying members will tax the tax-payers of the State.

We call on such men as Brown, Bennett and Badger in the House, and Waring, Norwood, Humphey, Cunningham and Allen in the Senate, to do something about finally settling our State debt. If it is to be repudiated, say so; or if a portion is to be paid say so, and how much and in what way. The matter should be settled in some way without further delay.—*Charlotte Democrat.*

We call the attention of the Legislature to a letter of Hon. W. H. Smith, of Johnston county, published in the Raleigh *Era* of the 16th of December, in which he says, speaking of the State debt:

"I hear that there is a plan on foot in Raleigh, by certain interested parties, to lump the State debt of North Carolina, old and new, and pay the interest on the same. The interest on the whole debt at six per cent. would not be less than one million nine hundred thousand dollars per annum. If the people should be called upon to pay even the half of this, it would impoverish them, and render them unable to provide for themselves, to meet their honest debts, and school their children. I enter my protest in this public way as I have heretofore done, against this whole business."

Minor Liquor Law.

The following is the Bill to prohibit the sale of liquor to minors as it passed the Senate on Tuesday of last week. The bill goes to the House for its action, and will doubtless become a law.

This step originated in Greensboro Lodge, and to the members of that Lodge the Good Templars will be indebted for this beneficent law:

AN ACT TO PREVENT THE SALE OF ARDENT SPIRITS TO MINORS.

SEC. 1. *The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact*, It shall be unlawful for any dealer, trader or retailer of intoxicating drinks or liquors, to sell or give away any such drinks or liquors in any way or manner, so as to receive compensation for the same, either directly or indirectly, to any person under the age of twenty-one years; nor shall such liquor dealer give away such liquors to any person under twenty-one years of age.

SEC. 2. It shall be unlawful for any person to receive or buy from any dealer in intoxicating liquors or any of the drinks or liquor referred to in this act, with the means of any minor, or with his or her own means, for the use of any minor any of said drinks or liquors, directly or indirectly, and cause the same to be put in the hands or possession of any minor.

SEC. 3. The father, (or if he be dead) the mother, guardian or employer of any minor, to whom sales or gifts shall be made in violation of this act, shall have a right of action in a civil suit against the person or persons so offending by such sales or gifts, and upon proof of any such illicit sale or gifts, shall recover from such party or parties so offending such exemplary damages as a jury may assess; *Provided*, such assessments shall not be less than twenty-five dollars.

SEC. 4. Any person violating the provisions of section one or two of this act, or either of them, shall be deemed guilty of a grave misdemeanor, and upon conviction under sections one or two shall pay a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and in every case may be imprisoned for such time as the court may order, not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 5. Any and all fines recovered under the provisions of this act shall go to the support of the poor in the several counties where the offence is committed.

SEC. 6 This act shall be in force after May the 20th, A. D. 1873.

THE FENCE LAW.—The Charlotte *Democrat* has received the following in reference to the General Fence Law:

RALEIGH, Feb. 21, 1873.

WM. J. YATES, Esq.,—*Dear Sir:* I write to let you know that the Special Fence Law—including Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Alamance, Orange, Person and Rockinghampassed the House to-day by a large majority. The Bill provides that the County Commissioners shall submit the question of "Fence" or "No Fence" to the qualified voters of each county named, on the 1st Thursday of August next, and any County, (or any Township adopting it in case the County fails to do so,) shall first enclose itself by a good and substantial fence, and shall allow every man's boundary line to be a good and lawful fence.

I think there will be little difficulty in passing it in the Senate.

SCRIBNER for March has been received. It is equal to its predecessors and a valuable publication for any one who loves to read. The story of "Arthur Bonnicastle" is continued, and the many illustrations with which the magazine is adorned, makes it second to none. Published a $4 per annum.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, a new monthly journal, devoted to health and Hygienic Principles. Samuel Wells, publisher, 389 Broadway, New York. This is an excellent publication of its kind.

ZELL'S MONTHLY MAGAZINE, a popular and illustrated review of Literature, Art and Science, published by T. Elwood Zell, Philadelphia. We have received the March number, which is full of interesting matter, as the cheap publication always is.

North Carolina Legislature.

Senate—Thursday 18th.—Bill to extend the time for registration of grants, deeds and conveyances passed second reading.

The clause prohibiting the sale of ardent spirits, at certain places and times, was taken up and considered by section.

The clause prohibiting the sale during the sessions of Superior Courts and County Commissioners was lost.

The clause prohibiting the sale within two miles of churches and school houses was lost.

The sections forbidding the sale or giving away of ardent spirits by any retailer or dealer, to persons under the age of twenty-one, when any compensation is received therefor, directly or indirectly, and making it unlawful for any one to buy the same with the means of any minor, were adopted.

Bill to prevent the destruction of timber. That any person interfering with timber upon the land of another person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. Passed its several readings.

The bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within one, two, three and four miles of some hundred churches and fifty or more schools, situated in various parts of the State, being the special order was taken up, and passed its second reading and was made the special order for 11 a. m., to-morrow.

House.—By Mr. Wheeler, a resolution requesting the judiciary committee to report a bill by which jurors and witnesses are to be paid for their attendance.

The Revenue bill was then taken up and put upon its third reading.

During the reading of the bill the Speaker announced the special order, it being an act to grant amnesty and pardon.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, the special order was postponed until Friday at half-past eleven o'clock.

The reading of the Revenue bill was then continued, and various amendments were offered, pending the consideration of which the hour of twelve arrived, when the Speaker announced the special order, being the Constitutional Amendments, when the following amendments passed their second reading, to wit:

In relation to the State census.

To abolish the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction.

An act in relation to the University of North Carolina.

An act in relation to the Code Commissioners.

An act in relation to exemptions.

An act in relation to Federal and State office holders.

The amendment in relation to the public debt was put upon its third reading.

Mr. Badger moved to postpone until Saturday, which motion was not agreed to, when the yeas and nays were called, and the bill failed to pass by the constitutional two-thirds.

Mr. Bowman moved to reconsider.

Mr. Johnston moved to make the motion to reconsider the special order for to-morrow at 11 o'clock, which did not prevail.

Senate—Wednesday 19th.—Mr. Dunham from Committee on Calendar and Adjournment, reported that in the opinion of the Joint Committee, the Legislature could adjourn on Monday, 3rd of March.

Bill providing for the biennial election of officers of the General Assembly and prescribing their respective duties and fixing the compensation for the same was taken up

Mr. Powell moved to take up the resolution introduced by Mr. Cowles to print the muster rolls of the war of 1812, there being but one copy known to be in existence. The roll contains the names of all the soldiers from North Carolina, and is important under the last pension act of Congress in establishing the claims of survivors of the war and widows of deceased soldiers. Passed.

The Liquor Bill, which passed its second reading on yesterday, and was made special order for to-day, was called up by Mr. Love and adopted. It covers the State with a patch-work of prohibitory laws, making churches and school houses the centres of the patches.

The bill incorporating the Great Western Air Line Railway was taken up and passed its third reading.

A bill amending the laws of 1868-'69, in regard to administrators and executors passed its third reading.

The evening session was occupied with the Culminative Suffrage bill of Raleigh.

House.—The prohibitory liquor law failed to pass.

The Revenue bill was under discussion and passed third reading. Will publish as soon as received. Motion to adjorn on the 3rd of March passed.

EVENING SESSION.

House.—Disposed of a number of private bills.

Senate—Thursday 20th.—Proceedings relative to State Printing referred to the House with a letter from J. L. Anderson, relating to Amnesty bill. Asks a fair chance at the Public Printing by both editors of the *Sentinel* and *News*.

Mr. Allen called up the bill for a general law in relation to prohibiting the sale of spirituous liquors in certain localities, it being the committee's substitute for the same purpose presented from time to time. [The bill grants the prohibition asked if approved by the qualified voters, but does not interfere with existing licenses. As the provisions of this bill did not cover the case of Morganton that county will be provided for by special bill which has passed the House.]

Mr. Stafford, a bill to establish a public ferry across the Yadkin river. Referred.

The bill to provide for the collection of revenue (the Machinery bill) the special order for 11 o'clock, was taken up on its second reading.

On motion of Mr. Welch, the bill was considered by sections.

Sections 1 to 10 inclusive were adopted without amendment.

Mr. Respess moved to strike out in sec. 11 the proviso that the exemption on property held and set apart of the University, Colleges, &c., shall not extend to more than twenty acres of land. Rejected.

Mr. Norwood moved by adding to the same proviso the words "if the excess does not exceed in value $1,000." Adopted.

Secs. 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18 were adopted without amendment.

Mabson, col., moved to amend section 19 by striking out the following words: "And all persons who are liable for poll tax, and wilfully fail to list it within the time allowed before the list taker and the county commissioners, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than thirty days." Refused to strike out.

The Machinery bill was then put upon its third reading and passed. Ayes 25; noes 8.

EVENING SESSION.

Bills to authorize special taxes in the counties of Stokes and Alexander passed their third reading.

On motion of Mr. Todd, the rules were suspended and the bill in relation to laying off and constructing public highways passed its several readings.

House.—Committee appointed to investigate the State Printing business. Several sections of the bill to amend Constitution were adopted and pending discussion of public debt House adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

Nothing of importance.

On motion of Mr. Dula the rules were suspended and the bill to authorize the commissioners of Wilkes county to issue bonds was read and passed its several readings.

Senate—Friday 21st.—Bill to pay outstanding warrants for Marion and Asheville Turnpike passed, after being shorn of its amendments. The interest act was discussed when the bill failed to pass without a division. A motion was made to reconsider, when the Senate adjourned.

House.—On motion of Mr. Badger, the rules were suspended and the bill to establish the weight of a bushel of sweet potatoes, turnips, &c., was taken up.

Mr. Badger offered a substitute which was adopted, and the bill passed its third readings. [This bill makes the weight of sweet potatoes fifty pounds, turnips fifty pounds, and Irish potatoes sixty pounds.

Amnesty bill postponed.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill to be entitled an act to authorize the sale of public town lots in Danbury, in the county of Stokes.

The constitutional amendments were then put upon their third reading, and passed as follows:

An act in relation to the public debt.

An act in relation to the Code Commissioners.

An act in relation to exemptions.

An act in relation to the office of Public Works.

An act in relation to the University.

An act in relation to the State census.

An act in relation to Federal and other office holders.

An act in relation to annual sessions of the General Assembly.

The bill to alter the constitution in relation to Public Charities elicited much discussion. Messrs. Brown, of Mecklenburg, and Morrison advocating, and Messrs. Luckey, Jones, of Caldwell, Gorman and Ellison opposing it.

Mr. Scott opposed the amendment. He said that as a Democrat he could support the amendment, as a Republican he was bound to oppose it.

EVENING SESSION.

Resolution adjourning over the 22nd in honor of George Washington's Birthday, was tabled. Bill validating the sale of certain lands in Wilkes county passed its third reading.

Various bills passed their several readings, which would require examination of the code to be explained.

Senate—Saturday 22nd.—A protest was [illegible] Love, against granting additional [illegible] to the public printer, and asked to have the protest spread on the minutes.

The resolution relieving W. W. Holden from the disqualifications imposed upon him by the High Court of Impeachment, was taken up and rejected by a vote of 22 to 15.

We see nothing more which would interest our readers in the proceedings of either House to day.

Senate—Monday 24th.—Rules suspended, and the following bills passed their several readings.

Bill relating to the People's Agricultural Society composed of the counties of Catawba, Burke, Caldwell, and Alexander.

Bill in relation to the sale of town lots in the town of Washington.

Bill allowing any five County Commissioners to declare streams lawful fences, under certain circumstances.

Bill to prevent the obstruction of natural water courses by the felling of trees or otherwise.

Bill in relation to homestead and personal property exemption.

Bill for the prevention of fraud in certain cases. Tabled.

Bill extending the time of registering the grants, lands, deeds and other conveyances. Passed its several readings.

The bill requiring the State Auditor to give bond to the sum of $20,000 was taken up and passed its several readings.

The bill to allow a special tax in Pitt county, passed its second reading, yeas 90.

On motion of Mr. Brown, of Mecklenburg, the bill to alter the Constitution in regard to the judicial power was taken up and failed to pass its first reading, yeas 58, nays 45. [A strict party vote with the exception of Mr. Carson, Ind.]

The bill to alter the Constitution in regard to the abolition of County Commissioners was taken up and failed to pass its first reading, yeas 99, nays, 46. [Same vote as above.]

The bill to alter the Constitution in reference to the abolitions of townships was taken up and failed, yeas 60, nays 42.

The bill to alter the Constitution in regard to paying members of the Legislature $300 was taken up and failed to pass its first reading.

Nothing of importance in the House.

Nothing of importance in either house on Tuesday.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—House.—The bill bridging the Mississippi at St. Louis for railroad purposes passed—100 to 30.—Bill for public building at Parkersburg passed. Sundry appropriation bills resumed. Nothing affecting the South is pending.

In the House the bill to adjust the war claims of 1812, wherein Virginia, Tennessee, Maryland, North Carolina and other States have claims aggregating $3,500,000 was rejected—yeas 90, nays 118.

A resolution that a select committee be appointed to impeach Colfax for his Credit Mobilier complications was defeated—yeas 105, nays 109.

A resolution referring the testimony to the judiciary committee with instructions to enquire whether the testimony justified or warrants the impeachment of any officer of the government was adopted.

On the 24th, the House Judiciary Committee report that they have no jurisdiction in the Colfax, Ames and Brooks connection with the Credit Mobilier, because the former was not Vice President, nor Ames nor Brooks members of the present Congress when the questionable transaction occurred.

GENERAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The *Financier* prints a tabular statement of the miles of road controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company (commonly called the Pennsylvania Central), either by lease or by ownership of a majority of the stock. The list embraces sixty-three railroads, including those now being constructed. These are all made tributary to the main line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and their termini distributed in every State in the U[illegible] including the Union Central and T[illegible]e, the total extent of lines will [illegible] sixteen hundred and miles, and the [illegible] aggregate capital invested in them will be at least $670,000,000. Besides these are two hundred and fifty miles of canals, and a line of four steamships now building to run between Liverpool. This total capital invested in these means of transportation, controlled by one organization, will scarcely fall short of $750,000,000. It will thus be seen that nearly one-third of the railroads of the United States are under the control of a few individuals, in one corporation. In a commercial point of view, it is also worthy of note that all the trans-continental roads will be controlled in Philadelphia.

Among the bills which passed the House of Representatives in Washington, on Saturday last, is one which will sound strange to the country at this day. It was the payment for a runaway negro during the war. While the twenty-seventh Wisconsin Regiment, Col. W. L. Utely, was in Kentucky, a young negro belonging to Chief Justice Robertson, of that State, ran away and took refuge in the Colonel's camp.—Judge Robertson demanded his property but Col. Utley responded that "he didn't enlist to catch negroes." Robertson thereupon brought suit and got a judgment against Utley. The statutes of Congress step in and hold the officer harmless, but only by the assumption of the liability. Hence, the House on Saturday passed a bill to pay $9000 for Judge Robertson's little negro.

CURIOUS CUSTOM.—The unmarried ladies of the Moquis tribe of Indians of Arizona are a curiosity to us outside heathens. They wear their hair in such a romantic style that there is no danger of a fellow mistaking one for a married women. As soon as they are marriageable they do their hair up on each side of their head, something in the shape of two great wings as it most reminds one, of the wheels of a steamer. The dear creatures look as if they were just ready to fly. As soon as they enter the holy bonds of matrimony they drop their wings and then their hair hang in long rolls by the side of the head.

The Bank of England covers five acres of ground and employs nine hunded clerks, and should a clerk be too old for service, he is discharged on half pay for life. There are no windows on the street. Light is admitted through open courts; no mob could take the bank, therefore, without cannon to batter the immense walls. The clock in the centre of the bank has fifty dials attached to it. Large cisterns are sunk in the court, and engines in perfect order are always in readiness in case of fire. This bank was incorporated in 1694. Capital £18,000,000, or $90,000,000.

A young girl in Boston is out [illegible] advertisement for work. She says she has been educated in the best of schools of this country and Europe; has a wealthy father and a good home, but is determined to become independent of everybody and work her own way in the world. She will, she declares, "keep a set of books for any business house, serve as an amanuensis, enter a shop or store, or, in short accept anything decent that presents itself." That girl will get along if she lives up to the spirit of her words.

Death of a big butcher. Charles Trash, better known in New York city as "Big Charlie," is dead. In height he was 6 feet 4 inches, weighed over 300 pounds, and could lift a 300 pound ox with ease. The butchers all say that Big Charlie died of too much Coney Island. It was his habit almost every afternoon in the summer to go down to that celebrated bathing place and lie and tumble about in the water for hours together like a big porpoise.

Hon. A. M. Waddell has made enquiries at the War Office at Washington concerning the rumor about Col. C. C. Tew being confined at the Dry Tortugas, and has elicited an explicit denial from Secretary Belknap that Tew is or has been confined there. The Confederate archives show that Col. Tew was killed at Sharpsburg in '62. Condensed from the Raleigh *News.*

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.

It is stated that the counsel of Stokes has ascertained that the woman has been found who picked up a pistol alleged to belong to Fisk upon the landing of the ladies' entrance to the hotel. Her presence at the hotel is verified by registry, and her absence from the preceding trial will be satisfactorily explained. Other important evidence is said to have been discovered, and it is now believed a new trial for Stokes will be secured.

Tweed is said to have stolen half a million from the city of New York, and the Democrats kicked him out of the party at once. The chiefs of the Republican party, including two Vice-Presidents, the most saintly U. S. Senators and Congressmen, have stolen from the people of the nation in credit mobilier dividends over two hundred millions and scarcely a Republican paper in the country has uttered a word of censure.

In the last sixteen years there have been built eleven bridges across the Mississippi river—at Brainard, St. Paul, Hastings, Winona, Dubuque, Clinton, Rock Island, Burlington, Keokuk, Quinsey and Hanibal. The great bridges of the future, however, are to be built below, at St. Louis, Belmont and Memphis.

The old brick church that had stood for nearly forty years on the southwest corner of Houston and Thompson Streets, and known as the New York Presbyterian Church, fell in with a crash on last Sunday afternoon.

The world had its iron age, its golden age, and its age of bronze, but the present age is the age of steal.

BANK OF NEW HANOVER.—On Thursday last the following officers of this bank were elected for the ensuing year:

J. B. Grainger, President; C. M. Stedman, Vice President; S. D. Wallace, Cashier; I. Bates, Assistant Cashier; Clarence Low, Clerk.

Goldsboro Branch.—E. B. Bowden, President; R. P. Howell, Cashier.

Tarboro Branch.—Matthew Weddell, President; J. D. Cumming, Cashier.

There is some prospect of the Hillsboro Bank going into operation.

Counting the Electoral Vote in Congress.

The formality of opening and counting the electoral votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, in the presence of both Houses of Congress, took place on Wednesday, the 12th inst. The proceedings were unusual, owing to the fact that objections were made to counting the vote of several States, on which each House had to decide for itself seperately. The votes of Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas were challenged in joint Convention on account of irregularities, but after debate in each House, it was decided to throw out the votes of only Arkansas and Louisiana on the ground that these States sent two sets of electoral tickets, and which were the right ones Congress would not undertake to say, so they were rejected altogether. At the close of the counting, Vice-President Colfax, who presided, announced the result as follows: Whole number of votes cast for President, 366; number counted, 349; for Ulysses S. Grant, 286; B. Gratz Brown, 18; Thomas A. Hendrix, 42; C. J. Jenkins, 2; David Davis, 1. Number of votes for Vice-President, 352; Henry Wilson, 286; B. G. Brown, 47; N. P. Banks, 1; George W. Julian, 5; Alfred H. Colquitt, 5; William S. Groesbeck, 1; John M. Palmer, 3; Willis Machem, 1; Thomas E. Bramlette, 5. The Vice-President then announced that Ulysses S. Grant was elected President and Henry Wilson, Vice-President for four years from the fourth day of March, 1873, and at once adjourned the Joint Convention.

Speaking of the foregoing proceedings, an exchange says that "some radical constitutional change should be made in the methods of electing the President and Vice-Presinent. It is fortunate for the country that there was really no question as to whom were elected. The choice of Grant and Wilson was conceded by all parties, both on the popular vote and the electoral majority. But had there been more of such doubtful votes as those cast, or attempted to be cast, yesterday, had the election been closely contested, serious trouble would certainly have resulted. In the calm and restful trust we place in our institutions and the intelligence of our people, we do not recognize the real peril that lies beneath our system of a choice of President and Vice-President."

Bills are now before Congress looking to a change in the system, by having the people vote directly for the Chief Magistrate.

A Freight Train on Fire—Destruction of a Large Amount of Cotton.

We learn that as the through freight train on the Wilmington and Weldon road, laden with cotton, was about leaving Enfield on Monday last, a spark from an engine fell on one of the cars, setting fire to a bale of cotton. The train was moving at a rapid rate and had gone a mile or more beyond Enfield when the fire was discovered. By this time the flames had spread until the cotton on two or three of the cars had become ignited and was burning at a furious rate. The train was stopped and all hands went to work to save as much as possible of the freight, the fire having in the meantime communicated to other cars until about five, containing thirty bales each, were almost a mass of flame. Fortunately, the train was now [illegible] in the midst of a swamp, and [illegible] water and the fire apparently [illegible]ed. Some eighty bales were more or less injured and some fifty or sixty totally destroyed.

Since writing the above, we see by the Norfolk *Journal* that on Tuesday morning, as the same train approached Portsmouth, and when near Bower's Hill, the cotton on one of the cars which was adjacent to those destroyed the previous day was discovered to be on fire. The train was stopped, and twenty-four bales found to be ignited were thrown into the swamp. Some of the bales when thrown from the train would burst open and expose a simple shell, the fire having eaten them perfectly hollow. Eighty-four bales were destroyed in all. It was all consigned to Northern hands.

Dogs.

Rev. N. B. Cobb in an educational address at the Baptist State Educational Convention said that Mr. Melvur, Superintendent of Public instruction, put down the number of dogs in this State at two hundred thousand, but that we could safely vouch to there being a hundred and fifty-three thousand. Now, say that each dog costs fifty cents per month or six dollars per year. That will amount to nine hundred and eighteen thousand dollars. Divide this by eleven and you get the cost of the dogs in the Baptist families, eighty-three thousand four hundred and fifty-four dollars and some cents, enough to establish a teacher in every Court House town in the State with a salary of nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and twenty-two cents per year. Are the dogs of more consideration than our children?—*Raleigh Era.*

Weldon Railroads.

Several of these in operation near Quebec, have an aggregate length of one hundred miles. They have a gauge of four feet, eight and one half inches. The running time is sixteen miles an hour, but trains have run at double that speed. The rails are made of maple strips, four by seven inches in cross dimensions. They are set up edge-wise, are notched in the crossties four inches deep, and are held by two wedges driven into the notch, on the outside of the rail. The ties, eight inches thick, are laid twenty inches apart. The roads cost from $4,000 $7,000 a mile, and the rails will last from two to four years, according to the quality of timber and the amount of the traffic.

Alexander H. Stephens has accepted the nomination for Congress from the Fourth election district of Georgia, made at Atlanta on the 23d of January.

NEW YORK, Feb. 20.—At a meeting of the North Carolina bondholders yesterday a committee was appointed to institute legal proceedings to secure the payment of interest on bonds.

General Wade Hampton has accepted an invitation to lecture in Wilmington under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association.

Columbus, Ga., has built, since the war, four bridges, five warehouses, five cotton factories, planing mills, iron works, foundries, woodshops and plow factories.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—A steamer arrived at Punta Arenas with six hundred and fifty-four Chinamen. Thirty-one died during the passage.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21.—Three fresh indictments have been found against Tweed. He will give bail.

LOCAL ITEMS.

FOR THE PEOPLE'S PRESS.

The Tableaux on Saturday night, which closed the interesting series of entertainments, were gotten up in a very creditable manner.

The opening scene, in honor of our good old State, was one of the most complete and attractive exhibitions of the kind we have ever witnessed. In front of the stage were arranged in a pleasing and artistic manner, the various products of the State: Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Whisky, Brandy and Wine in kegs, above which were arranged sacks, marked Wheat, Rye, Oats, Rice, Buckwheat, Corn, Goobers and Potatoes. Above these were placed a bale of Cotton and a box of Tobacco, flanked by cases, marked, Gold, Silver, Copper, Corundum, Coal, Iron, Manganese and Lead. The whole was capped with grasses and flowers. In the centre of the stage appeared the Plow, and immediately in the rear, stood a young lady, representing Columbia with a staff surmounted with the cap of liberty. The inscription on the arch in the back ground read, "The first to declare Independence," and below were the appropriate sentences, "Unlimited Water Power," "Magnificent Forests," "A Salubrious Climate," "A Productive Soil." On either side of this was inscribed, "Bravery and Beauty," and "Friendship and Hospitality." The design was appropriately and gracefully carried out. It was *the scene of the evening*, and the effect was much enhanced by the singing of the grand old song, "The Old North State." The arrangements were entirely original in conception, and all the more acceptable on that account.

The programme of the evening was good and the costumes brilliant and tastily gotten up. The second scene, in honor of the birth-day of the "father of his country," was represented by a statue of Washington, in front of which were four little girls strewing flowers, the effect of which was pleasing indeed. The inscription: "First in War, first in Peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen" was placed below the arch in rear of the stage. During the scene the band played Washington's March. "Kenilworth" was even more elaborately beautiful than on the previous evening. The "Nationalities" were fuller and more correctly represented, making a splendid group, the different costumes being as nearly perfect as could be. "The Captives" was thrillingly truthful in every respect, and the *Indians* were even more characteristic than on the previous occasion. "The Seasons" were charmingly represented by four young ladies.—The Charade "Surprising," was splendidly carried out, and contained a good moral. Several scenes, we regret to say, were omitted, which elicited applause on the previous evenings, prominent among which was "Rebecca at the Well," which for gracefulness of position and correct representation of Hebrew costume was unsurpassed. "The Bridal Scene" was well gotten up, and the "five years after" was inimitable. Ruth, in the scene of "Ruth and Boaz," was excellent.

Where the various scenes were all good it is difficult to discriminate.

The comicalities were given in good taste, and the ludicrous well preserved throughout. The "Old Man's Pocket Book" was a capital hit, as well as "The Dentist," and "Phrenologist." The burlesque on N. W. N. C. R. R. was a complete success, and the audience uproariously encored the scene. The comic songs were well given and the delineation of character excellent. The closing scene "Burlesque on Town Commissioners," was in good taste and had a telling effect. The vocal and instrumental music was good, and added much to the evening's entertainment. The Salem Brass Band gave some of their popular airs, which were highly appreciated by the audience.

Quite a handsome sum was realized by the Reading Club, for whose benefit the entertainments were given.

COLD WEATHER.—Another cold, biting snap greeted us on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday mornings last. Water froze indoors, and our paper, wet down on Saturday was frozen about in spots on Monday. The thermometer indicated only a few degrees difference to the January cold weather, which prevailed over the whole country, North and South.

The roads are in a terrible condition between here and High Point. It is with great difficulty that wagons can get along at all. Several farmers in attempting to reach Lexington, Davidson County, with loaded wagons, stuck in the mud and were glad to get out saf and sound.—The stage, in attempting to avoid the badly cut up main road by taking one newly made, struck a stump, and turned over, falling against a fence, without doing any damage to passengers, horses or coach.

TEXAS ALMANAC.—We are under obligations to the publishers, Messrs. Richardson, Belo & Co., for a copy of the Texas Almanac for 1873. It contains much valuable information pertaining to the lone-star State, and can be examined at our office.

MAP OF TEXAS.—Any person wishing an excellent new map of Texas can be supplied at the Bookstore.

STATE AGRICULTURAL JOURNAL.—We have received the first number of this new publication, issued in Raleigh by R. T. Fulghum, Esq. It is a large, well filled sheet, and promises to be very useful, as the organ of the State Agricultural Society. Messrs. Fulghum, Thigpen and Denson, editors.

Special Notice.

The members of the Salem Reading Club are requested to meet at their rooms on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock, without fail, as matters of importance will come up for consideration.

JOHN SHULTZ,
Feb. 27, 1873. *Secretary.*

Kernersville Items.

Take good care of your grape vines; now is the time to prune. I made 13 gallons of wine from one vine only 4 years old. I picked 2,000 bunches.

There was a little sensation in town on last Sabbath, by a report that a certain young man was to be joined in wedlock on that day, but madame rumor played false, and the ceremony did not take place, to the best of my knowledge.

Politicians quiet.—Business seems to be the only topic of interest at this time.—Houses are in demand.—Laborers and mechanics wanted.—No idlers here.—Six houses will be added to our village this year, and a number more spoken of.—Dr. Dix will soon open business at the old Hester stand, which has been remodeled from cellar to garret; Mr. Crumpler is putting the finishing touch on it with his paint brush.—Regret to hear of the death of our old friend, Moses Morris, at a ripe old age.—There was a distressing case of *delirium tremens*, in this vicinity, and the unfortunate victim attempted suicide in which he failed.—The iron is now laid some 1½ miles from the Depot. Dr. Mendenhall and Maj. Atkins were here on the 18th, looking after the water tanks, platform &c., all of which will soon be completed.

Our correspondent, to whom we are indebted for Kernersville favors, winds up this week with a

CONUNDRUM.—Why is a certain man's pepper in Kernersville half peas?

PHI.

Kernersville Business Directory.

TOWN OFFICERS.

Mayor.—J. C. Roberts.

Commissioners.—Prof. J. S. Ray, J. J. Kerner, J. F. Plunket, W. A. Griffith, Jas. Armfield.

Town Constable.—N. M. Kerner.

Railroad Depot, North east of town.—(Rough and ready, not one plane has been used on the Depot.)

Dr. B. J. Sapp.

W. P. Henly, Inn keeper.

A. H. S. Beard, J. P., and Tinner.

N. W. Sapp, Merchant. Always on hand.

Dr. A. D. Lindsay, Druggist, near the "Big house." Give him a call for Ague Cure.

H. Davis, Saddle and Harness Maker.—Good workman.

J. S. Harmon, Carpenter on N. W. N. C. Railroad.

R. Harmon, Carpenter. Try him.

J. W. Beard, Merchant. Good Stock on hand.

W. H. Leak, Tobacconist.

J. E. Kerner, Deputy Sheriff.

Post Office, J. F. Kerner, P. M.; was Postmaster in 1836.

Steam Mill and Handle Factory, R. P & T. E. Kerner. A good business.

Tan Yard, old stand, established in 1836. N. M. Kerner, proprietor.

Kerner & Co., Merchants. Enterprising, with quick sales and short profits.

Kernersville High School, Prof. J. S. Ray, Principal. Prospects are fair for a good school. An excellent teacher.

Fulton & Smith, Carpenters. Encourage good and enterprising workmen.

W. A. Griffith, No. 1 Blacksmith.

A Lewis, Buggy Shop. Lewis & Griffith are well known; have spoken for themselves.

J. J. Kerner, Carpenter on N. W. N. C. Railroad.

Doctors E. & C Kerner, new office.

J. W. Gentry, Machinist—Steam Mill 10 miles North West.

G. W. & A. Stuart, Carpenters and Pumpfixers. George is an old hand at the wheel.

A. H. Brown, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker. He is pushing business.

J. F. Plunket, Cabinet Maker. The old stand, and Furniture depot.

Tobacco Warehouse, Kerner & McMichael. Phil. and Mc. are good fellows, and will soon be in the market; give them a trial.

Methodist Church, Rev. Z. Rush, Pastor.

Moravian Church, supplied.

Dr. C. J. Watkins, Dentist.

James Huie, a good Painter and Transferer.

RECEIPT FOR KILLING A TOWN.—The Kingston *Gazette* speaks truly when it says: "To kill a town, underrate every present and prospective public enterprise, speak ill of the churches and schools, tell everybody the hotels are 'bad,' enlarge the vices of the people, especially the young people; withhold the patronage from your merchants and tradesmen, and buy your goods and groceries at some other place; and by all means go to the city for your millinery and such like; and if you are in business, refuse to advertise."

MORE RAILROADS.—The Danbury *Reporter* says: There will be a petition to our Legislature asking for a charter to construct a narrow gauge Railroad from some point on the N. W. N. C., Railroad, between Kernersville and Salem from thence by the most practical route to Danbury, Stokes county.

DIRECT EXPORTATION.—We noticed, on yesterday, at Mr. E. A. Vogler's Grocery and Provision store, several barrels of dried fruit, marked for Kingston, Jamiaca, West Indies.

CHARTS FOR THE PEOPLE, at the BOOKSTORE

STEEL ENGRAVINGS. A lot of small Steel engravings suitable for Scrap Books, at BLUM'S.

Mental Photograph Albums, At the BOOK STORE.

STATE ITEMS.

AN ACT FOR THE RELIEF OF CERTAIN SCHOOL TEACHERS.—We publish by request and as a matter of interest to a large number of meritorious citizens of our State the following act, now a law. It was introduced and carefully watched and urged by the distinguished Senator from Cumberland, W. C. Troy, Esq.:

The General Assembly do enact. That the County Treasurers be authorized and directed to pay out of the public school funds in their hands such sums of money as may be due to teachers of public schools for services rendered prior to the ratification of the present school law: *Provided*, That the said claims shall be audited and approved by the county commissioners.

Ratified, Jan., 17th 1873.

The Rocky Mount Mail says; Our old friend Howell Gordon, tobacco pedlar from Granville county, who has honored our town with his periodical visits for many years, states these facts: He is the youngest of 27 children, (this he will vouch for, as he was present on the occasion). His mother lived to see 300 lineal descents. On one occasion his father went in a shoe store to purchase 21 pair of shoes for his boys. The merchant asked, "for whom do you want so many?" "For my boys," proudly responded the productive parient. "Then take them," said the merchant, "you owe me nothing—Heaven has sufficiently afflicted you."

FORECLOSURE, Wilmington, N. C., Feb. 20.—The first mortgage bondholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railway Company have obtained a decree of foreclosure in the Superior Court of this county. The bondholders compromised with a number of creditors of the road who were resisting the foreclosure. C. M. Steadman, E. E. Burruss and John D. Taylor are appointed commissioners to sell the road after giving 40 days notice. The bondholders assert that they will complete the road to Charlotte by January 1st 1874.

SPLENDID DRAW BRIDGE.—Mr. W. H. Lindsay has constructed a splendid draw bridge over the Neuse river where the Atlantic road crosses that stream. It is said to be the best bridge of the kind in the Southern country, so well balanced and so admirably adjusted as to enable a small boy to turn it with ease. Mr. Lindsay is now engaged in constructing a bridge over the Yadkin, at Elkin. This bridge is to span the river without a pier in the centre and promises to be a splendid job. Honor to whom it is due.—*Raleigh Sentinel.*

CAPTURE OF A HIGHWAYMAN.—Love, a notorious desperado, and highwayman, was captured a few days ago by Capt. J. J. Horton and J. W. Farthing, on the Watauga River, near the Tennessee line. Two years ago, Love was indicted by the Watauga county Grand Jury and managed until now to elude the vigilance of our officers. His captors are brave excellent young men, and only in untiring vigilance and great hazzard have they succeeded in making this arrest.—*ib.*

DETAINED IN CHARLOTTE—RICE VERSUS WHISKEY.—Supervisor Perry has advices this morning that 30 boxes of manufactured tobacco have been detained in Charlotte because of the stamps being insecurely and improperly affixed. The tobacco is from Factory No. 19 Rockingham county, 5th N. C. District, R. A. Billington, manufacturer. The stamps have the appearance of having been oiled instead of varnished.—*Raleigh Era.*

GREENSBORO, N. C., Feb. 20.—The case of Sibly and others against the Western N. C. Railroad came up to-day before Judge Dick, at Chambers.

After argument, an appeal was granted with a bond in the sum of $200,000.

A writ of injunction was served on Treasurer Jenkins, issued by the Judge in the name of the tax payers of Alamance county, by the Sheriff of Guilford county, this morning restraining him from signing the bond on the part of the State.

Col. S. McD. Tate was appointed temporary receiver.

A man in Rutherford county had three wives in one year, two wives were buried the same year—he is now living with his fourth wife—can any county in the State beat this? asks the *W. C. Record.*

Doc Sherard, a prisoner in the Snow Hill jail, under sentence of death for murder, died in the dungeon on Saturday from voluntary starvation. An appeal to the Supreme Court had been taken by his counsel, the result of which has not transpired. It took Doc just twelve days to do it.

A desperate and fatal fight took place in Murfreesboro on Friday night between two men named Thompson and Adkins. The former was killed. The blame rests with the deceased, it is said.

We learn from the Greensboro *Patriot* that Rufus K. Denny, residing near Brown Summit, had the misfortune to lose his tobacco crop by the destruction of a barn by fire last Friday.

Several mad dogs were killed in Pitt county last week.

The Raleigh News says: A valuable mine of mica has recently been discovered and is now being developed in the county of Buncombe on the lands of the "Blackstock Mining Company."

Senator Ransom has introduced a bill in the U. S. Senate, providing for the appropriation of $50,000 to build a Post Office, Circuit Court Room &c., at Ashville, N. C.

MARRIED.

On the 19th inst., at Mr. Shadwick Bouden's, by Rev. Jacob Sheek, Mr. JOHN G SHEEK to Miss RHODA, youngest daughter of the late Eli Hartman.

On the 20th, at the residence of the bride's father, by J. N. Brock Esq., Mr. JOEL BEAUCHAMP, to Miss MARY E., daughter of Richmond G. Sheek.—all of Davie.

On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, in this county, by Rev. Joseph Miller, Mr. JOHN SAMUEL LOSE to Miss. MINERVA J. SHEEK.

In Davidson county, on the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Joseph Miller, Mr. JOHN HILL, son of Isaac Hill, to Miss CINT HUFFMAN, daughter of Jacob Huffman.

On the 20th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Elder William Turner, Miss NANCY C. JOHNSON, to Mr. J. P. PITTS, all of Forsyth.

DIED.

In Danville, Va., Mrs. ELLA BOULDIN, wife of Mr. Powhatan Bouldin, of the Danville *Times*, after a protracted and painful illness.

On the 21st inst., Old Uncle HARRY, the well known Ferryman at Hall's Ferry, in Davie County.

Family Bibles, Fine and Common, at the BOOK STORE.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.—The New York *World* says:—Questions of grave importance are reported to have arisen in Spain, which will involve a ministerial crisis. The idea of a federal republic gains ground through the country. There is disaffection in the army, thirty-two colonels and forty Lieutenant-colonels of artillery having resigned their commissions. A serious troubles occurred at Barcelona between the commanding officer and the people, backed by the garrison, but order was soon restored. The Carlists are rapidly increasing in strength and numbers. They have cut the Vittoria Railroad and destroyed two railway stations. There have been no Spanish mails in London for several days.

Portugal is arming in anticipation of civil commotion.

MADRID, Feb. 24.—The excitement has increased, particularly among the working men. Barricades are apprehended. The Red Republicans are urging extremes.—The Carlists are operating and intriguing actively.

The armies are dissatisfied. The Reactionist denounced the American Minister as officiously active in Spanish politics.

Troops are hurrying to reinforce those operating against the Carlists. The Carlists burn the railway stations and bridges. The fighting in northern provinces is quite severe.

Rev. Mr. Abbott gives the following religious statistics of the New England colleges: Harvard College, whole number 950, to enter the ministry 30; Dartmouth College, whole number 264, to enter the ministry 35; Bates College, whole number 96, to enter the ministry 30; Brown University 50; Madison University, whole number 96, to enter the ministry 78, to be missionaries 14.

The annual importation of wool into the United States amounts to about 68,000,000 pounds, at a cost of nearly $10,000,000. In addition to this importation, we import woolen goods to the amount of about $44,000,000 per annum.

An inmate of the Pennsylvania penitentiary has occupied a solitary cell thirty-four years without seeing the sun.

A heavy snow storm is reported north and east.

George A. Clark, the well known cotton thread manufacturer of Newark, N. J. died suddenly on Thursday of heart disease.—His estate is valued at $3,000,000.

Two little Georgia boys, aged eleven and thirteen, made eight bales of cotton and sixty bushels of corn last season.

The snow was 20 feet deep near Salt Lake City on the 20th.

New York, Feb. 19.—A box containing ten thousand dollars worth of North Carolina bonds were stolen from a store in Broom Street.

BOSTON, Feb. 24.—Thermometer throughout Maine and New Hampshire ranged twenty to thirty degrees below zero.

Messrs. H. Schenck & Son have purchased a splendid site in Cleaveland county and will soon erect a large cotton Factory upon it.

A Card.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America, as missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Disease of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the receipt for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge.*

Address
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
New York City.

To the Suffering.

The Rev. William H. Norton, while residing in Brazil as a Missionary, discovered in that land of medicines a remedy for CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, SORE THROAT, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, and NERVOUS WEAKNESS. This remedy has cured myself after all other remedies had failed.

Wishing to benefit the suffering, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this remedy to all who desire it FREE OF CHARGE.

Please send an envelope with your name and address on it. Address

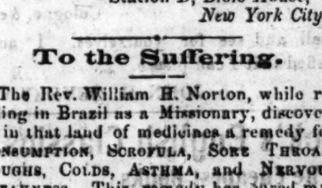
Rev. WILLIAM H. NORTON,
676 BROADWAY,
New York City.

PICTURES FOR THE PEOPLE.

HIGHLY COLORED ORNAMENTED CHARTS of the following subjects:

Prince of Peace,
Life of Christ,
Pilgrim's Progress,
Our Saviour,
Mt. Vernon, Cheap at the
BOOK STORE.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,



POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

a fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY.
Jan. 14, 1870

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OIL and PERFUMERY at ZEVELY'S.

THE MARKETS.

Corrected by R. A. Wommack & Co., Dealer in General Merchandise.

SALEM, Feb. 27.

Corn,	75	a	80	Salt Liverpool	2 30
Wheat,	1 70	a	1.75	" American,	2 25
Meal,	2	a	2½	Candles ads.	20 a 25
Chop,	1½	a	2	Oils, Linseed,	1.00 a 1.25
Bacon,	12	a	15	" Kerosene,	50 a 00
Pork,	7 00	a	8.00	Sheetings, Fries' A.	13
Lard,	11	a	12	" " B.	12
Eggs,	20	a	00	Yarn, Fries, per bun	1.60
Molasses,	28	a	40	Iron,	6 a 8
Cheese Fac.	18	a	25	Nails,	7 a 8
" Mount,	15	a	00	Hides, green,	7, Dry 15
Butter,	20	a	25	Tallow,	10 a 12
Peas,	75	a	80	Beeswax,	28 a 30
Apples, green,	75	a	1.00	Clover Seed,	
" dried,	3	a	6	Home grown;	8.50 a 9.00
Potatoes, sw.	50	a	00	Barrels Flour, Fruit	50
" irish,	75	a	00	Brick,	6.00 a 10.00
Coffee,	25	a	30	Shingles,	
Sugar,	12	a	15	Long leaf pine,	4.50 a 5.25
" crushed	16	a	18	Hay, per cwt.	50 a 60
Rags,	3	a	4		

WINSTON TOBACCO MARKET.

REPORTED BY WINSTON TOBACCO ASSOCIATION.

February 25, 1873.

NEW TOBACCO.

PRIMINGS—Common to good,	$2 25 to $3 00
LUGS—Common,	4 00 to 5 00
" Medium,	4 50 to 6 75
LEAF—Common,	6 00 to 7 50
" Medium,	6 75 to 8 50
BRIGHT SMOKERS—Common,	6 00 to 8 00
" " Fancy,	8 00 to 15 00
WRAPPERS—Common.	12 00 to 18 00
" Good to Fine,	16 00 to 25 00
" Fancy,	35 00 to 65 00

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, Va. February 18, 1873.

LUGS—Very Common,	$3 00 to $3 50
" Good,	6 00 to 7 50
" Common Bright,	8 00 to 10 00
" Fancy Smokers,	15 00 to 25 00
LEAF—Common Red,	6 50 to 5 50
" Good,	8 00 to 10 00
" Common Bright,	15 00 to 25 00
" Good Bright,	30 00 to 40 00
" Fancy Wrappers,	20 00 to 70 00

And some extra lots higher.

New York, Feb. 24.—Cotton. 20½ a 21½; Flour, $6 75 to $9 75; Corn, 65 a 66 Wheat, 1 69 a 1 75; Gold, 14½ a 14½; Bonds N. C. old, 00 a 00, new 00 a 00.

Baltimore, Feb. 24.—Cotton 00 a 000 Flour 5 75a 6 75; Wheat, $1 95 a $200; Corn white, 60 a 62, yellow, 59 a 00; Oats, 47 a 50; Bacon, 6½ a 8½; Whisky, 91½ a 00; Lard 8a 8½

Charlotte, Feb. 24.—Bacon 8½ a 9; Flour, 4 50 a 4 60; Corn, 0 70 a 0 75; Oats, 60 a 65 Wheat, 1 40 a $1 50; Whisky, $1 a 1 20 Peas, 00 a 1 25; Lard, 11 a 12.

Fayetteville, Feb. 19.—Bacon 12 to 18 Flour, $6½ a $7½ Corn 95 a $100 Oats, 75 $80; Rye, $1 25; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 12 a 15 Whisky, $225; a $2 75; Brandy, $2 00. Salt, $1 85 a $2 00

Richmond, Feb 24.—Wheat, $1 20 a 1 80 Corn 00 a 70; Oats 58 a 60; Flour, superfine 7 50 a 8 00.

Petersburg, Feb. 25.—Flour, 6 50 a 7 50; Wheat, red $1 60 a $2 00, white, $0 00 a $2 00; Corn, 75 a 00; Bacon, hog round 11 a 12; Whisky, $0 00 Apple Brandy $2 00.

Prime Clover, Orchard, Timothy and other Grass Seeds, at H. D. LOTTS.

Fresh Garden Seeds
PEERLESS AND EARLY ROSE POTATOES
at H. D. LOTTS.

W. T. VOGLER,
DEALER IN
CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY
AND
FANCY ARTICLES,
Next Door to Crosland's Grocery Store.
SALEM, N. C.

A large and well assorted stock always on hand. I have made arrangements to order anything which may be wanted, direct from the manufacturers, at any time.

All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

All kinds of REPAIRING done, and work warranted.

TOMBSTONES, TOMBSTONES,
Monuments, Head Stones or Slabs.
I am prepared to furnish any kind of Tombstones which may be wanted. Send in your orders.
Feb. 6, 1873. [6-6m.

10,000 POUNDS FAMILY FLOUR FOR SALE at WOMMACK'S.

25 DOZEN BROOMS for sale at WOMMACK'S

25 BUSHLS CLOVER SEED, both home and northern growth, at WOMMACKS.

300 BUSHELS SPRING OATS, at WOMMACK'S.

Beware of Counterfeits!
JOB MOSES' SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS
are nefariously COUNTERFEITED. Dishonest druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to give greater profits. The genuine bear the name of Job Moses on each package. All others are worthless imitations. The genuine Pills are unfailing in the correction of those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstructions, from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES
they are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity, and although very powerful, contain nothing harmful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circular enclosed in each package gives full directions, and advice, &c., will be sent free to all wishing for them, sealed from observation.

N. B.—In all cases where the genuine cannot be obtained, JOB MOSES, 16 Cortlandt St., New York, will procure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed from any knowledge of its contents.*

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.
BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS
Cure Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Influenza, Consumption, and Every Disease. They have no taste of medicine, and any child will take them. Thousands have been restored to health that had before despaired. Sold by druggists throughout the world. ASK FOR BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS. Price 25 cents per box. JOB MOSES, Proprietor, 16 Cortlandt Street, New York.

THE GREAT FRENCH REMEDY.
DELAMARTIN'S SPECIFIC PILLS.
Prepared by J. GARANCIERE,
No. 214 Rue Lemblardie Paris.
These pills are highly recommended by the Paris Medical Faculty of France as the very best remedy in all cases of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness; Nightly Daily or Premature Emissions; Sexual Weakness or Impotency; Weak and Irritable urinary organs; Hysteria and Sexual Excesses; Relaxation of the Genital Organs; Weak Spine; Deposits in the Urine, and all the ghastly train of Diseases arising from Overuse or Excesses. They cure when all others fail. Sold by all druggists. Pamphlet of Advice in each box, or will be sent Free to any address. Price $1 per Box; sent by mail, *securely sealed from all description*, on receipt of Price. Office, 16 Cortlandt St., New York. JOB MOSES, Proprietor. New York Sole General Agent for America.

J. H. ZEVELY, *Agent.*
SALEM, N. C.

Plantation for Sale

A Plantation, within three miles of Salem, with Dwelling and Stable thereon; Meadows, Orchard, &c., for sale.

Aug. 8, 1872. Enquire at this Office.

GOLD PENS.
A Good Article at the BOOKSTORE.

Cooking Stove for Sale.
Enquire at this Office.

GREAT EXHIBITION!

New Goods
FOR THE
Fall and Winter Trade.

PFOHL & STOCKTON,
DEALERS IN
General Merchandise,
HAVE NOW IN STORE IN
SALEM AND WINSTON, N. C.
An unusually large and varied stock of
Dry Goods,
Notions, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, Drugs, Queensware, Hardware, &c., &c., &c.,

Their friends, and the public generally, are invited to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. On examination of Goods and prices, they are satisfied all who need anything in their line, will find it to their interest to make a bill with them.

They are Determined to Please, and Defy Competition.

Persons from a distance will find convenient
WAGON YARDS,
with Sheds and Stables, at their stores in Salem and Winston, with accommodations for men, women and children.

Highest prices paid for all kinds of Fruits and General Country Produce.
Salem, N. C., Oct. 31, 1872.-44-6m.

North Carolina, FORSYTH COUNTY, } SUPERIOR COURT.

John Smith, Solomon Smith, and others,—heirs-at-Law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd against Moses Smith, William Smith and others—heirs-at-law of Moses Smith, Sr., deceas'd.

Petition to sell the lands of said deceased for Partition among his heirs at-law.

It appearing to the Court, that William Smith, Thomas Thornton and his wife Rachel, Jesse Calhoun and his wife Phebe, heirs of Jacob Smith, deceased; John Smith, ——— Leonard and his wife, Rachel, Moses Smith, Oliver Stretson and his wife, Elizabeth, Nathan Jennings and his wife, Narcissa, heirs of William Smith deceased; Elias Smith, Sam'l Albertson and his wife, Amelia, heirs of David Smith, deceased; ——— and his wife, Jane and ——— Smith, heirs of Eleazer Smith, deceased; Lar in Crouch and Seaborn Crouch, heirs of Anna Crouch, deceased, Defendants in the above named Case, are non-residents of this State. It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication for six successive weeks be made in the *People's Press*, a newspaper published in the town of Salem, summoning the said defendants to be and appear before the undersigned Clerk for the county of Forsyth, at the Court House in Winston, on the ——— day of March, A. D. 1873, and then and there to answer to said Petition; otherwise the Court will grant the relief demanded in the Petition.

Witness John Blackburn, Clerk of Forsyth Superior Court; At office at Winston, N. C. January 15th, 1873.
3-16-6t. JOHN BLACKBURN, C. S. C.

LAST CALL.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the estate of Dr. A. T. Zevely, will please call and settle without delay, otherwise notes and accounts will be placed in officers hands for collection.

L. V. BLUM,
T. R. PURNELL.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1, 1873.

D. P. MAST,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WINSTON, N. C.

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, and adjoining Counties.

Pays special attention to the settlement of Estates and to Southern Claims.
Office in the Court House. 3-1y.

DR. HOOPER'S
FEMALE PILLS

A positive cure for IRREGULARITY, SUPPRESSION, LEUCORRHEA, WEAKNESS, and all FEMALE COMPLAINTS. Established fifty years. BE SURE AND GET THE GENUINE.

Price $1 00 per box, sent by mail securely sealed, with full directions, on receipt of price Direct all orders,

HOOPER & CO.,
P. O. BOX 2,453. PHILADELPHIA, PA
Jan. 16, 1873-3-12m.

Sassafrass Roots Wanted.

I AM again in the Market for Sassafras Roots. I will buy good Roots cut up fine at my Works near town. I do not want any Sassafras timber, only roots.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 18, 1873. E. A. VOGLER.

FRESH GROCERIES.
A CHOICE LOT OF
MAPLE SUGAR SYRUP,
Bethlehem Mill Buckwheat Flour
PEARL LARGE HOMINY,
BEEF TONGUES,
TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF FAMILY GROCERIES,
Dec. 5, 72 ta CROSLAND'S 16.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executors of the last Will and Testament of Dr. A. T. Zevely dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased are hereby notified to make prompt payment, as longer indulgence will not be given. And all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them, properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

T. R. PURNELL,
L. V. BLUM, } Executors.
Salem N. C., June 6th, 1872. 23-3m.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING qualified as Executor of the last Will and Testament of M. M. Transou, dec'd., all persons indebted to the estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make payment without delay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. All persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them properly authenticated, on or before the 6th day of June, 1873, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

E. T. BLUM, *Executor.*
Salem, N. C., June 4, 1872.

BUY YOUR SCHOOL BOOKS, PAPER AND INKS AT BLUM'S.

Fifty Thousand Pounds of Tobacco sold at BROWN'S WAREHOUSE last week, at ... to One Hundred Dollars per Load.

Poetry.

A FABLE WITHOUT A MORAL.

Rose of Damascus—rose of all—
Queen of the roses of the world!
The only flower that ere his fall
Adam thought fit to pluck for Eve.
As once she lay in slumber curled.
And he though half afraid to speak,
Said, "Lovely being by your leave,
Your husband gives you this—and this,"
Then laid a rose upon her cheek,
A damask rose and kiss.

The rose before was not so red;
But Eve awoke. And such a blush,
With her smile mingling, overspread
Her face, that instantly the flower
Felt through its veins new coloring rush
Till every petal showed the stain!
And so, in midsummer's best hour,
Upon July's most radiant morn,
The queen of all the rosy train,
The damask rose was born!

When Eve awoke, and hand in hand
They walked to where the strawberries grew,
An oriole from an elm that fanned
These earliest lovers, on the rose
Lighted; and straight *he* caught its hue;
His white and red to orange turned,
Then the sly bird his moment chose,
And snatched it from her hand and fled
Far as an opal cloud that burned
In the bright blue o'er head.

Now when thou watchest in the west
The dying colors of the day,
Think of the damask rose that prest
Her cheek whom we our mother call,
As dreaming in her bower, she lay;
Remember, too, the oriole's theft,
First theft that was—'ere Adams' fall—
And in the crimson clouds behold,
Unless thy heart all faith have left,
His orange and his gold.

Humorous.

The Fortune Teller's Almanac.

To dream of a millstone about your neck is a sign of what you may expect if you marry an extravagant woman.

It is very lucky to dream that you pay for a thing twice over, since ever afterwards you will p obably take care to have your bills receipted.

For a person in embarrassed circumstances to dream that he is arrested is very fortunate, for it is a warning to him on no account to accept a bill.

To dream of fire is a sign that—if you are wise—you will see that all the lights in your house are out before you go to bed.

To dream that your nose is red to the tip is an intimation that you had better leave brandy for water.

To dream of having a great number of servants—is madness.

To dream of a bear betokens mischief, which your vision shows you is a bruin.

When a fashionable young lady dreams of a filbert, it is a sign that her thoughts are running on the colonel.

If you dream of clothes, it is a warning not to go to law; for by the rule of contraries, you will be sure of a non-suit.

When a young lady dreams of a coffin, it betokens that she should instantly discontinue tight stays, and always go warmly clad in wet weather.

Not many days ago at a camp-meeting in ——, a man came to the altar deeply affected and groaning in great bitterness of heart. The good ministered about him and bade him hope—that there were no crimes too black to defy the cleansing efficiency of the Holy Spirit.

"But there is no hope for me," said the penitent.

"What have you done that is so dreadful?" asked the man of God. "Have you slandered your neighbor?"

"Worse than that," answered the other.

"Have you stolen anything?"

"Worse than that."

"Have you murdered your brother?"

"Worse than that," groaned the awakened man.

"Then what have you done? Did you soft soap the horn?"

"Worse than that," fairly shrieked the miserable fellow. "I have neglected to pay the printer for my paper that I have regularly received for the past year, and I feel meaner than if I had been guilty of all and more than all that you have suggested."

"Brethern," said the preacher, raising his eyes towards the congregation, "let us gather round this brother and lift him on the arms of our united prayers; and let no man stay away, for with the load of guilt that he carries it will take the last one of us to *jostle* him through!"

A Kentuckian and a Yankee were once riding through the woods, the former on an inferior animal. The latter wanted to make a "swap," but he did not see how he was to do it. At last he thought of a plan. His horse had been taught to sit down like a dog whenever he was touched with the spurs. Seeing a turkey, the Yankee made his horse perform this trick, and asserted that he was pointing game, as was his custom. The Kentuckian rode in the direction indicated by the horse's nose, and up rose a turkey. This settled the matter; the trade was made, and saddles and horses were exchanged. After a time they came to a deep, rapid stream, over which the black horse carried his rider with ease. But the Kentuckian, with the Yankee's old beast, found great difficulty in getting over, and when he reached the middle of the stream he was afraid the horse would allow himself to be carried away, and endeavored to spur him up to a more vigorous action. Down sat the old horse on his haunches.

"Look here," shouted the enraged Kentuckian to the Yankee on the other side of the stream, "what does all this mean?"

"I want you to know, stranger," cried the Yankee preparing to ride away, "that horse will pint fish jist as well as he will fowl."

BURIED CITIES IN NORTH CAROLINA.
By "Our Devil."

1st. Ruby Sails.
2nd. Not in S. W.
3rd. Col. N. Linton.
4th. Moon grant.
5th. Ellis Yash.
6th. Sallie T. Vest.
7th. Dr. C. Coon.
8th. Elias V. L. Thom.
9th Cart Hotel.
10th. R. H. Gallo.
11th. Milton Wing.
12th. Dr. O. O. Blogs.
13th. T. S. Kinon.
14th. Ben Wren.
15th. Silver Kernel.
16th. Jane W. Toms.

Answer next week.

HORSE AND CATTLE

POWDER
at Zevely's Drug Store,

Mail Arrangements.

HIGH POINT MAIL.

Arrives daily by 8, A. M. Departs dail at 1, P. M.

MOUNT AIRY MAIL.

Arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, by 1½, P. M. Departs Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9, A. M.

REIDSVILLE MAIL.

Arrives Monday, Wednesday and Friday by 3 P. M. Departs Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 9 A. M.

GREENSBORO MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 3 P. M. De parts every Friday, at 6 A. M.

JONESVILLE MAIL.

Arrives every Friday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

JERUSALEM MAIL.

Arrives every Tuesday, by 7, P. M. De parts every Monday at 7, A. M.

WALNUT COVE MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 7, P. M. Departs every Friday, at 4, P. M.

PANTHER CREEK MAIL.

Arrives every Saturday, by 8, P. M. Departs every Saturday, at 6, A. M.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

NO HUMBUG
ABOUT IT!

We do not pretend to publish, as many do every season, that we have just received the largest stock of goods ever brought to this country, but we do say that we are now receiving

A Large Stock of Goods

selected with great care, in several of the Northern Cities and *we now want to sell them, and intend to do it.*

If you want the worth of your money,
If you want to buy your goods cheap,
If you want to get goods to please you,
If you want a dollars worth for a dollar,

CALL AND SEE US.

We thank our friends, one and all, for the liberal encouragement given to us heretofore, and ask a continuance. We intend to try, by fair dealing and accommodating prices, to merit not only a continuance but an increase of public favor.

Our assortment is complete in every depart men In

DRY GOODS

he wants of our FAIR FRIENDS have been well provided for, and we offer them all sorts of ***Dress Goods, Shawls***, FLANNELS, SKIRTS, SHOES, &c., and at prices that can not fail to please them. In

MEN'S WEAR

we have a full line of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, JEANS, SATINETTS, COATING, CORDUROY, &c. Also a good lot of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

OVER COATS, FROCK and SACK COATS, PANTS, VESTS, DRAWERS, SHIRTS, &c.

Drugs and Medicines,

Dye-Stuffs of all sorts, kinds and colors, Medicines, Oils, Spices, &c.

HARDWARE

is a speciality with us; and we pride ourselves on having a nice assortment, and that of good goods;—LOCKS of all kinds, HINGES, SCREWS, NAILS, TOOLS, CASTINGS, &c.

Boots and Shoes,

In the above line WE DON'T INTEND TO BE BEAT BY ANY BODY.—We have a big lot, well assorted, Can fit any size, age, sex or color.

Groceries.

If you want to drink a cup of good COFFEE, come and buy some of our good Rio Coffee, and your neighbors will soon come back to Wommack's and want *some of the same sort.*

We have different kinds of Sugar, Molasses, Oil, Salt, Lead, Shot, &c., &c.

We keep always on hand an assortment

Upper and Harness Leather,

tanned in Clemmonsville, N. C., by Carlos Strupe & Son. We need not brag about this leather, as their reputation is established.—Premiums were awarded to above firm at the State and Charlotte fairs.

Also a good lot of SOLE LEATHER.

We are too modest to tell you more about our stock, and ask you to come and see—you will find the half has not been told.

We have the Goods; we intend to sell them. We prefer "a nimble sixpence to a slow shilling," It takes two to make a bargain; but if you need any goods and will come and see us, we'll trade certain.

☞ Bring along anything you've got to trade on,—Corn, Wheat, Oats, Rye, Peas, Flour, Rags, Fur, Lumber, &c.

R. A. WOMMACK & CO.

Salem, October 29, 1872. 44-tf.

JOHN H. ZEVELY,

POST OFFICE BUILDING, SALEM, N. C

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establish ment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,

PERFUMERY, SOAPS,

NOTIONS

PATENT MEDICINES,

n fact everything in his line always on hand

J. H. ZEVELY

Jan. 14. 1870

TEA! TEA!!—That cheap TEA, at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE. Don't forget it.

ATTENTION!—Excelsior HAIR OI and PERFUMERY, at ZEVELY'S.

'Unquestionably the best illustrated work of the kind in the World."

Harper's Magazine,

Notices of the Press.

The ever increasing circulation of this excellent monthly proves its continual adaptation to popular desires and needs. Indeed, when we think into how many homes it penetrates every month, we must consider it as one of the educators as well as entertainers of the public mind, for its vast popularity has been won by no appeal to stupid prejudices or depraved tastes.—*Boston Globe.*

The character which this *Magazine* possesses for variety, enterprise, artistic wealth, and literary culture that has kept pace with, if it has not led the times, should cause its conductors to regard it with justifiable complacency. It also entitles them to a great claim upon the public gratitude. The *Magazine* has done good and not evil all the days of its life.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR 1873.

Terms:

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An extra copy of either the Magazine, Weekly or Bazar will be supplied gratis for every club of five subscribers at $4 each, in one remittance: or six copies for $20, without extra copy.

Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazar, to one address for one year, $10; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address for one year, $7.

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A Complete set of Harper's Magazine, now comprising 45 volumes, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by express, freight at expense of purchaser, for $2 25 cents per volume. Single volumes, by mail, postpaid, $3. Cloth cases for binding, 58 cents, by mail, postpaid.

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Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin

BOWS and HAIR

For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of

Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles

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National Primers,
Spellers and Readers.
Dickens and Bulwers Novels,
cheap editions at the **BOOK STORE**

JUST RECEIVED
AT THE BOOK STORE,

Mental Photograph Albums,
Waverly and other Novels, (cheap.)
Dickens and other Novels, (cheap,)
Pocket Maps, N. C.
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
Pictures of Christ,
Steel Engraving of Holy Family.
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.

May 19, 1871.

JUST RECEIVED
AT ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE,

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

Dr. Sage's Celebrated Catarrh Remedy,
Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,
and Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
Also, Allen's Unrivalled Lung Balsam,
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment.
Hall's Vegetable Sicillian Hair Renewer.
Klutz's Chill Cure.

The following fine Extracts for the handkerchief can be had in any quantity:

Boquet Caroline,
Patchuly, Musk,
Jockey Club,
Ylang Ylang,
Cologne, &c.

Call and see for yourselves. I am satisfied that I can please.

JOHN H. ZEVELY.

Dick's English Classics.

The Cheapest Books ever Published.

Shakspeare	50 cents
Byron	50 "
Scott	25 "
Goldsmith	50 "
Burns	25 "
Milton	25 "
Cowper	25 "
Wordsworth	25 "
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At the BOOK STORE.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD
FRANKLIN
PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

BONNETS, HATS
AND
MILLINERY GOODS
FOR FALL AND WINTER.

MRS. J. G. DOUTHIT, hereby announces to her friends and customers, and the public generally, that she has just received a new supply of Goods for the Fall & Winter trade, among which are

FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS,
NEW STYLE FALL HATS AND BONNETS
SASHES AND RIBBONS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS,
FRENCH AND AMERICAN FLOWERS.
LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN and LACE COLLARS,
GLOVES and HANDKERCHIEFS,
HOSIERY and CORSETS,

and a variety of other articles in her line or business, which she intends hall be sold by being offered at such prices as cannot fail to please. Call, examine and judge for yourselves.

☞ At the Stand one door Above W. T. Vogler's Jewelry Store. ☜

Salem, N. C., October 17, 1872.

HORSES FOR SALE.

A PAIR OF GOOD HORSES FOR SALE AT
Enquire at this Office
Aug. 8, 1872.

Family Bibles,

Fine and Common
at the BOOK STORE.

FALL AND WINTER CAMPAIGN!

:o:

J. L. FULKERSON

is now offering the largest and most beautiful stock of

NEWEST STYLES DRESS GOODS,

SUCH AS

Poplin Cords,	Crape Mohair,	Prize Poplin, "Style of the Period."
Berlin Cords,	Mohair Brocade,	Paris Plaid,
Alpacca Cords,	Uhlan Stripes,	Mohair Plaid, bright colors,
Turcos Jacquards,	Paris Suitings,	Wool, De[illegible] best colors,
London Stripes,	Paris Poplins, *Brocade*,	Alpacas and Mohairs, white and in colors,
		Merinos, white and in colors.

Also a good assortment of *Flannels, Shawls, Repellants, Heavy Cloakings*, and many other articles especially adapted to the tastes of the Ladies.

Cloths, Cassimeres, Suttinetts and Jeans, for Gentlemen and Boy's wear.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

Ladies' fine Shoes a speciality.

My stock comprises everything usually kept in this section of country, and many articles of FINE WARES not generally kept here by others, to all of which I invite the generous public. Stock replenished every week, if necessary, and *special orders* promptly attended to.

J. L. FULKERSON.

IT CANNOT BE DENIED,

J. L. FULKERSON has the *Finest*, Largest and best assorted stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS ever offered by any house in Western North Carolina.

The **Empress Cloths, Poplins, French Satines** and **Silk Repps** just received, are most beautiful. The prices on these goods are as low as in any New York or Philadelphia house at retail, being only a fraction over cost of importation. Come and see.

J. L. FULKERSON.

GRAND OPENING
OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE
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I HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION and for sale the **Largest and most Stylish Stock** ever offered in this market. My stock is of superior quality and embraces erything necessary to a complete **FIRST CLASS ESTABLISHMENT.**

These goods will be sold at CITY PRICES.

Particular attention is directed to the following partial list of articles in store:

Silk Scarfs,	*Leather Belts,*	*Infant Opera Cloaks,*	
Silk Bows,	*Breakfast Shawls,*	*Children's Hoods and Sacks,*	
Bustles,	*Handkerchiefs,*	*Balmorals,*	
Ladies' Woven Jackets,	Zephyrs,	Nubias,	Ladies' Kid and Buck Gauntlets.
Velvets,	Ruffles,	Silk Buttons,	Trimmings,
Ribbons,	Fringes,	Lace Collars,	Edgings,
Laces,	Switches,	Linen Collars,	Plats,

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Cotton and Merino Hosiery, White and Colored,

Ladies' Misses' and Children's GLOVES, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Vests

A FULL LINE LADIES' UNDERCLOTHING.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage extended to me the past season, I earnestly solicit a continuance, confident that I have redeemed my promise to make this

THE CHEAP STORE.

☞ I am also agent for the celebrated HOWE SEWING MACHINE.

Sewing Machine needles always on hand.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., South Side Public Square, near Female Academy.

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SEEDS VEGETABLE & FLOWER. Plants, Roses, Dahlias, Fuchsias, Geraniums, Bedding Plants, Gladiolus, etc., Send a stamp for DREER'S GARDEN CALENDER, 168 pages, illustrated, with practical directions.—**HENRY A. DREER, 714 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.**

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We wish to engage the services of at least one reliable, intelligent gentleman in every City, Town and County in the South. Business agreeable and strictly legitimate, yielding from **$1,500 $2,000** per annum. For particulars address

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The latest and best improvements. Everything that is new and novel. The leading improvements in Organs were introduced first in this establishment.

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We will pay all Agents $40 per week IN CASH who will engage with us AT ONCE. Everything furnished and expenses paid. Address

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How, When & Where to Advertise.

See the **Advertiser's Gazette.** Sent by mail for 25 cents. Address **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 41 Park Row, New York.** 6-4w.

VICK'S
FLORAL GUIDE
FOR 1873.

The GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. **25 cents** pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may also order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The *January Number* is beautiful, giving plans for making **Rural Homes, Designs for Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens,** &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lover of flowers. One Hundred and Fifty Pages, on fine tinted paper, some Five Hundred Engravings and a superb **Colored Plate and Chromo Cover.** The First Edition of Two Hundred Thousand just printed in English and and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N.Y.

Bedsteads and Bedding
FOR SALE

Enquire of T. R. PURNELL,

FOR THE PEOPLE,
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STEEL ENGRAVINGS
A few small Steel Engravings suitable for Sewing Rooms, at
BOOK STORE.

Musical Photograph Albums,
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of Chronic or Acute Rheumatism, Sciatica, Gout, Headache, Lumbago, Ague, Nervousness or Kidney Affections accepted for treatment that I cannot cure.

Nov. 21, 1872-47-1y.

☞ For Sale at ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

AT ZEVELY'S
Drug Store,
POST OFFICE BUILDING,
SALEM, N. C.,

EXTRA FINE COMBS,
BUFFALO AND SHELL,
TOOTH BRUSHES, KEY RINGS,
FANCY EXTRACTS,
MEEN FUN, GUM NIPPLES, &c., &c.,
AT REASONABLE PRICES.

November 14, 1872.

UNABRIDGED.

SMITH'S COMPLETE BIBLE DICTIONARY at the BOOK STORE.

AT THE BOOK STORE

NEAT WALNUT WORK BOXES at low prices
TRANSPARENT SLATES, three sizes.
Cheap Port Folios, Paper Window Shades,
Fireboard Prints, Wall Paper,
INITIAL PAPER,—Rose Tint, and Ornamented.
Magill's Paper Fasteners.
New Ink Erasers,—the best thing out.
Good and Cheap Writing Paper.
Blank Account and Record Books.
Tilden's Nonspilling Inkstands.
and many other articles in our line.

March 31, 1871. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL
Lettering and Sign Painting
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

NEATLY AND EXPEDITIOUSLY EXECUTED by JOHN A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., Aug. 4.

WORTH & WORTH,
GENERAL
Shipping and Commission
MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

D. G. WORTH. D. G. WORTH.

W. B. GLENN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
YADKINVILLE, N. C.

Will practice in the Counties of Yadkin, Stokes, Surry and those adjoining. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims.

3-1y.

Building and Alphabet
BLOCKS
FOR CHILDREN,
at the BOOKSTORE

THEA-NECTAR
GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
T E A.

THE Thea-Nectar is a pure Black Tea, with a Green Tea flavor, and will suit all tastes. It can be had at **Zevely's Drug Store** at the reduced price of one dollar per pound.

E. A. PFOHL. J. H. STOCKTON.

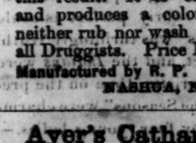
MERCHANT'S HOTEL,
WINSTON, N. C

THIS HOTEL is situated in one of the most favorable localities in this section.

Guests can reach Salem in a few minutes walk.

☞ An excellent Table with well Ventilated Rooms.

April 18, 1872.-16-6m.



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Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by every body as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, by every one, among all climates. This wide spread purgative *Pill*, The obvious reason is that it is a more reliable and far more agreeable remedy than any other with which we have tried it, know that it cures their neighbors and friends; and all know that what it does cure it does always—that it never disappoints. Hence, wherever they are known, they are in demand. We need not show certificates of particular cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite**, they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach, and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers**, they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa**, but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins**, they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression**, a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill*, take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

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